THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIX. | LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1869. | NEW SERIES—NUMBER 213

WASHINGTON.

Congress Working Like Beavers on the Appropriation Bills.

Farewell Reception of President Johnson.

The Positively Latest Cabinet Speculations.

Gen. Grant's Headquarters the Focus of Attraction.

President Johnson's Cabinet Tender their Resignations.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Both houses of Congress met at 10 o'clock this morning, and worked steadily on the appropriation bills until 4 P. M., when the House adjourned till 9 P. M., and the Senate to 7 P. M. The session was resumed after the Republican caucus, and is likely to adjourn till about 3 A. M. At this writing, no important measures have been passed. The appropriation bills are vibrating between the houses in conference committee, and which seems to be the way of settling differences of the two houses in a few minutes which during the session have occupied many hours of discussion. The capitol has been crowded all day with inauguration visitors. At times the corridors have been rendered impassable by the crowds.

A. J.'S FAREWELL RECEPTION.

President Johnson gave his farewell reception to-night. It was the largest ever held in the White House. The attendance was so great that the police closed the doors until those within and without could be kept from being crushed to death. The larger proportion of the people were strangers, though the usual number of dignitaries were in attendance. Mr. Johnson was greeted by a great many friends and seemed in excellent spirits for a man whose presidential life will last but thirty-six hours more.

CABINET RUMORS.

The day passed off without any new facts about cabinet matters. The New Englanders say that it is almost semi-official that Mr. Boutwell is going to be Secretary of the Treasury, but the New Yorkers feel just as confident about Governor Fish White. The presence of A. T. Stewart, of New York, is heralded as indicative that he is to be among the chosen. The truth is nothing is positively known beyond the fact that New England, New York and Pennsylvania are to have a representative in the cabinet. At noon Friday the complete nominations will be made to the Senate.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERMAN TO BE GENERAL.

General Grant to-day informed General Sherman that he should send his name to the Senate on Friday for the position of General of the Army, which would be then vacant by his (Grant's) acceptance of the Presidency.

HEADQUARTERS.

The crowd at the army headquarters this morning was tremendous. It filled all the rooms, hall-ways and stair-ways, and reached into the street outside. Lieutenant General Sherman was in the office all of the forenoon, making himself acquainted with its duties.

TEXAS.

Gen. J. G. Reynolds, with a delegation from Texas, consisting of ex-Gov. A. J. Hamilton, Col. Haynes, Dr. Laine and Messrs. Buffington, Armstrong and others, had an interview with the General about eleven o'clock. Gov. Hamilton, on behalf of the delegation, stated they had called to tender their congratulations and express their faith in his administration. Gen. Grant, in reply, assured them of the pleasure he felt at being thus sustained by the people of every section, and said he would do all in his power to have the laws faithfully executed, so that peace and happiness should reign throughout the land. After a pleasant conversation of ten or fifteen minutes the delegation withdrew.

ALABAMA.

An Alabama delegation, headed by Senator Warner, called at an early hour and had a very friendly interview.

NEW BROOM.

Gen. Grant received by express this morning a stout new three-striped broom with red, white and blue handle, from the factory at West Mills Grove, Ohio. Several persons were present in the General's room when it was handed to him, and numerous jokes passed as to its being an intimation that he should sweep clean, but the General expressed no opinion.

HON. W. L. MCKENNAN,

of Pennsylvania, called this morning about 11 o'clock, and had a very friendly interview with the General, but nothing whatever was said in regard to appointments. Mr. McKennan, who is a lawyer in Western Pennsylvania, is in Washington merely to see the inauguration. He arrived here on Saturday, and says he is not going into the Cabinet as freely rumored.

DISTINGUISHED CALLERS.

Among the other visitors to-day was Senator Doolittle, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, George Wilkes, Esq., Gen. Buckland, Senator Morton, Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court, Representatives Higby, of California, Tift, of Georgia, and Hill, of New Jersey, Gov. Page, of Vermont, Bishop Baker, of New Hampshire, Gen. Blunt, Gen. J. C. Veitch, and others.

LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

A prominent politician, after a protracted interview with Gen. Grant yesterday afternoon, stated to a friend that, while he could not give any information as to who would form Gen. Grant's Cabinet, yet of one thing he felt assured, which is that neither the Pacific coast nor any of the Southern States would be represented.

SPANGLER AND ARNOLD.

It has been stated that President Johnson would issue pardons to-day for Spangler and Arnold, now confined at the Dry Tortugas, for complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, but the pardons have not been issued yet.

FINALE.

The last meeting of the old Administration took place at 10 A. M. to-day, in President Johnson's private office, at the White House. All of the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations, which were *pro forma* accepted. What little business was left was disposed of, and, after a general handshaking all around, the members retired.

SECRETARY SEWARD

will leave at once for Auburn.

MR. FREDERICK SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary of State, will remain a short time to settle up family affairs, to turn over the department to the incoming Secretary for Mr. Seward, and thus close a continuous residence of twenty years in Washington, twelve as Senator and eight as a Cabinet officer.

THE OUTGOING CABINET.

Secretary Browning will return to Quincy, Illinois, Secretary McCulloch settles down near Washington, Mr. Evarts remains for the present, as does Mr. Randall, while Secretary Welles goes to Connecticut next week.

THE PRESIDENT

has all the papers filed in the Executive Mansion properly indexed and ready to be transmitted to the departments to which they belong. He is now prepared to vacate the White House on the 3d of March and leave it in possession of the officer of the metropolitan police, to be occupied by Gen. Grant if he should choose to do so on the 4th of March.

INDIANA OFFICE SEEKERS.

The following is a list of persons from Indiana who are or will be applicants for office under the incoming administration: Gen. T. J. Wood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Hon. Thompson, J. P. Gray, Col. Thomas M. Brown, Hon. A. W. Walcott, Ovin Aborn and Thomas D. Phillips for foreign missions. Mr. Gray is recommended for Venezuela, and Walcott for New Grenada Missions; Dr. Levi Ketts, O. V. Tonsby, W. H. Fox, T. J. Jackson, and Jas. Hill, want Consulships, and W. D. Spalding applies for Consulship at Yeddo; T. J. Hayden, Consul General to British Provinces in North America; and Cyrus W. Nixon, Consul to Rio Janeiro; Gen. O. P. Gooding, for Governor of Arizona; Caleb V. Jones, for Governor of any territory; General J. Moore, Secretary Territory of Wyoming; Isaac P. Smith and Kitchen Meredith, Secretary, any territory; Ira Brashear, Surveyor of any territory; P. Goldbrook, Surveyor port of Evansville; J. L. Stoddard, Indian Agent; A. L. Robinson, Revenue Supervisor, State of Indiana; Col. Thomas, Assessor Second District; W. R. Holloway and John Fishback, Postmaster, Indianapolis; Ben. Spooner, United States Marshal and Hon. Nelson Trusler, United States District Attorney. There is a rumor that Gen. W. H. H. Terrell, of Indianapolis, will be appointed commissioner on the part of the United States to adjust our claims with Mexico.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The application made for General Beauregard's private papers and letter-book, seized after the surrender of the Confederate armies, has been refused by General Townsend in a letter to Col. B. Duncan, who made the application in behalf of Beauregard. The Adjutant General says he is constrained to affirm a previous decision of Secretary Stanton declining to surrender the papers. They are private property and some surprise is expressed at the refusal to restore them to the owner.

GEN. GRANT AND CUBA.

General Grant's frank, and rather bold expressions of his sympathies for the insurgents of Cuba, have attracted considerable attention. It is known that within a few days Grant remarked to Reynolds, who propounded a question about the reconstruction matter, "Let reconstruction alone; these minor perplexities will soon be swallowed up by more important events growing out of the recognition of Cuba's independence and the contest over the Alabama claims.' These declarations, taken in connection with the opinions of the General on Cuban affairs as stated, and especially with reference to his opposition to the settlement of our complications with England, as agreed on by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, foreshadow a policy and events of a grave nature.

CAUCUS.

Fifty Democrats participated in the House caucus to-night.

DEMOCRATS EXCLUDED.

Seventeen new members are on the roll of members furnished by Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House. There was not one from the reconstructed States every Democrat being excluded by the arrogant assumptions of this individual.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER.

Kerr, Wood, and Eldridge were put in nomination for Speaker. On the first ballot Kerr received 26, Wood 17, and Eldridge 15. On the second ballot Kerr got 27, Eldridge 17, and Wood 6. Kerr was then unanimously nominated. This was the only point of interest.

THE EXCLUDED REPRESENTATIVES.

Subsequently it was determined that when the House organized, as the clerk called each State, Democrats should insist upon enrolling every name properly accredited, as being elected; this applying to the Pennsylvania cases as well as the Southern States.

RADICALS FURIOUS.

Many Radicals, especially those of the West and belonging to the Grand Army of the Republic, are furious to-night over Gen. Washburne's defeat for Sergeant-at-Arms, in the Radical caucus, and not a few pretend to say that Ordway secured his re-election through the many obligations due him from members. It is a lucrative place, and Ordway has evidently used his money judiciously.

[To the Associated Press.]

AT GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—No event of great importance transpired at army headquarters this morning. There is no decrease in the number of visitors, and a constant stream was kept up during the morning. A delegation from Texas, headed by General Reynolds, and and a delegation of Republicans from Alabama, accompanied by Senator Warner, called early in the day. The interviews were brief and of no particular interest. Hon. G. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was among the visitors. Great numbers of others called, including members of Congress, bringing friends with them, officers of the army, Governors of States, and members of State Legislatures. George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, had a short interview with General Grant.

SIGHT SEERS.

The multitude in attendance on the inauguration who have already arrived are engaged in visiting different places of interest throughout the city.

ORDERED BEFORE THE RETIRING BOARD.

The Secretary of war has ordered Mr. Howland, of the Second Cavalry, before the Retiring Board at St. Louis.

THE LAST CABINET MEETING

under the present administration was held to-day. Members all present.

H. C. HALL,

Consul at Matanzas, has taken temporary charge of the United States consulate at Havana in pursuance to instructions from Washington.

TEXAS DELEGATION.

Gov. A. S. Hamilton, Col. J. L. Haynes, M. L. Armstrong, Dr. F. Lane, F. W. Sumner, Capt. Edwards, Dr. Baker, Col. Stancell, and Messrs. Stockbridge and Camp, of Texas, called on Grant, and were presented by Major General J. J. Reynolds. Gov. Hamilton, on behalf of the Texans, congratulated General Grant and the country at large, and the South in particular, on his election, and assured him the Texas Covention had presented a good constitution to the people, and he had no doubt of its ratification, and that Texas would soon be restored to the Union. Gen. Grant expressed his gratification, and said he thought Gen. Canby was an excellent officer, but he felt it due to Gen. Reynolds to restore the latter to his command. The Texans were well pleased with their interview. They are all opposed to a division of the State.

PARDONED.

The President to-day pardoned the two Lamars, convicted several years ago by a military commission of stealing cotton in the South, and sentenced to a heavy fine and imprisonment. The pardon papers for Arnold and Spangler are in course of preparation at the Attorney General's office, and may be signed to-night or to-morrow.

SECRETARY SEWARD

and family will leave here Friday for Auburn.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON

will vacate the Executive Mansion Thursday morning.

MAJ. EDGAR WELLES,

chief clerk of the Navy Department, will resign to-morrow.

RESIGNATIONS.

It is understood several chiefs of bureaus will tender their resignations immediately on the formation of the new cabinet.

IT IS NOT TRUE

that Gen. Spinner is an applicant for a foreign mission. He is not an applicant for any position whatever.

NEW NAMES.

A new class of names, among them Gen. Dix, were circulated to-day in connection with the cabinet, but so far, apart from Gen. Grant, no one seems to have any certain information on the subject.

RADICAL CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the Forty-first Congress met in caucus in the hall of Representatives this evening. Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, called the caucus to order and nominated Schenck, of Ohio, for chairman, who was unanimously elected. Ketchum, of New York, and Fitch, of Missouri, were chosen secretaries. The roll was called, and 129 out of 136 members answered. On motion of Scofield, members of the Fortieth Congress were admitted to the floor as spectators.

Mr. Ingersoll moved that the New Hampshire delegation, and Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, be allowed to participate in the caucus. The chair decided the motion out of order. Mr. Ingersoll appealed. On motion of Mr. Ward, of New York, the appeal was tabled—81 to 11. On motion of Mr. Garfield it was resolved that order of nominations by caucus shall be, first, Speaker; second, Clerk; third, Sergeant at Arms; fourth, Doorkeeper; fifth, Postmaster.

Mr. Dawes, in a few eloquent remarks, placed in nomination for Speaker James T. Blaine, of Maine, and Mr. Blaine was nominated by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Jenckes, debate was restricted to five minutes for each member, and not more than twenty minutes on any question, and a majority of all the votes cast made necessary to a choice.

Mr. Bingham placed in nomination for Clerk of the House Col. Ephraim Eckley, of Ohio; Mr. Dickey nominated Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, presented the name of Colonel Sam McKee, of Kentucky. The ballot was: McPherson, 83; Eckley, 20; McKee, 20. McPherson was declared the unanimous choice.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, on behalf of the New Hampshire delegation, placed in nomination Col. W. J. Ordway, of New York, the present incumbent, for Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Orth, of Indiana, nominated H. W. Washburn, of Ind. Ordway received 75 votes and Washburn 57. Ordway was declared elected.

Mr. Kelsey, of New York, presented the name of O. S. Buxton, of N. Y., for Doorkeeper, and Gen. Logan, of Ills., nominated W. T. Collins. Buxton was made the unanimous choice.

Mr. Allison nominated Col. Joseph Owen, of Iowa, for postmaster of the House. Mr. Logan nominated Joseph Lucas, of Illinois, and Mr. Benjamin presented the name of M. S. King, of Minnesota. The ballot resulted—whole number, 129, necessary to choice, 65; King, 63; Owen 62, Lucas, 3; scattering, 1. No person having a majority, a caucus to preparing to ballot again ensued, when the hour of 9 having arrived, the hour fixed for the House to meet, the caucus adjourned, subject to the order of the chairman.

Dawes will move to-morrow that Theo. M. Pomeroy, of New York, be elected Speaker of the House for the remainder of the session after the resignation of Colfax.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democrats held a caucus. Randall, of Pa., presided, and Knott, of Ky., acted as Secretary. There was a full attendance. The caucus nominated Kerr, of Ind., for Speaker; C. W. Carrington, of Pa., for Clerk, and for Sergeant-at-Arms, Owen Thorn, of Washington. David Wagner, of Ills., was nominated for Doorker, and W. Minor, of N. Y., for Postmaster.

CARL SCHURZ

was serenaded to-night by the German citizens, and made a brief address.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The attendance at President Johnson's farewell reception was the largest for a long time, embracing every class and condition of society. The Democratic members of Congress nearly all called, and there were more Republican members present than on any previous occasion for two years. The President is in good spirits, and constantly engaged in shaking hands.

☞ Great preparations are making in Paris for the performance of Rossini's unpublished Mass, which will be executed at the Italian Opera. Alboni, who has retired from the stage for many years, has accepted a proposal to appear once more, but for this special solemnity alone, and as an act of homage to the great maestro, whose death she so sincerely deplored. Strange to say, the celebrated *cantatrice* is exceedingly nervous at the prospect of once more coming before the public.

NEW YORK.

Condition of Financial and Commercial Affairs.

Sudden Stringency in the Money Market.

THE EFFECT OF THE RESTORATION OF FORMER RATES ON THROUGH FREIGHTS.

Radicals Dissatisfied with the Aspect of Affairs in Washington.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Money was very tight at 7 per cent. on call, with an extra commission paid at the close of bank hours. The sudden stringency is attributed to the efforts of one or two wealthy private banking houses, who control a sufficient amount of loanable funds to influence notes in a market like the present. The banks are generally poor and are not disposed to expand. The indications are that efforts will be made to continue it until the prices of Government bonds and stocks decline. Gold was steady, but not buoyant, under the increased cost of carrying, which closed at 6@7 per cent. The exports of merchandise are very small, and Sterling Exchange tends upward, but it is apprehended that the Government will sell gold as soon as any considerable shipments are made. There are now $70,000,000 of gold in the treasury, exclusive of certificates. Government bonds opened weak, but rallied on the report that arrangements had been made to pass Schenck's bill, but if it gets through both houses it will not be signed by the President. The close was dull and heavy. Border and Southern securities were dull and lower. Railroad bonds were unsteady. Railway shares declined under the influence of the stringency in money, and the market lacks spirit. The announcement of the restoration of former rates for through freights on the trunk lines caused a slight movement in the middle of the day, but it soon subsided, and the close was exceedingly flat. Large numbers of leading operators have gone to Washington, and this has had some effect. The only important mercantile speculation is in petroleum—the production of which is said to be greatly reduced.

A. T. STEWART.

Bets were pretty freely offered in mercantile circles to-day that Alexander T. Stewart will be Secretary of the Treasury.

RADICAL DISSATISFACTION.

Leading Republicans here, by various cautious expedients, indicate much dissatisfaction with the aspect of affairs at Washington. One of them declared that Gen. Grant seemed to have no just idea of the force or scope of moral influences, but understood but brute force.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORTS.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—No particular change in the cattle trade to-day. J. R. Berry sold 78 head Illinois, averaging 1,340 lbs, at 9½c; Livingston & Rosenthal, 36, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 8½c; 26 averaging 1,170 lbs, at $8 15; 26 averaging 1,250, at 8¼c; and 24 averaging 1,400 at 7¾c. Wm. Taylor sold 68, averaging 1,280 lbs, at 9¼c. W. W. Robbins 45, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 9¼c. B. Stowell 86, averaging 1,160 lbs, at 8c. McWhorter & White, 20 Kentucky, averaging 1,500 lbs, at 8½c. Clark & Co., 40 Michigan, averaging 1,000 lbs, at 7¼c. Total supply, 3,500 head.

SHEEP

are in good request at 4½@9½c for State, 5½@9c for Michigan, 5½@8½c for Indianas, 5¼@7½c for Ohio, and 6½@8½c for Canada.

HOGS.

Store pigs 10½@11½c; 95 Chicago dressed hogs, averaging 240 lbs, at 14¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.—The grain market is generally better, with a good export and milling demand for wheat, and some speculation in corn and oats. Exports past week—10,400 bbls flour, 207,000 bushels wheat, and 18,000 bushels corn.

PROVISIONS.

There is no new feature since 'change, and prices are somewhat irregular. Exports for the past week—Pork 820 bbls, bacon 274,000 lbs, lard 272,000 lbs.

GROCERIES.

Coffee dull; Rio 14@18c gold. Sugar dull and declining; fair to good grocery 13½@14c; best crushed 19½@19¾c.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool by steam 37,500 bushels wheat were taken at 4@4½d.

SWINE.

Receipts 1,600 head. Market quiet but firmer at 10¼@11¼c.

ST. LOUIS.

Carondelet Affairs—Recovery of Damages—Subscriptions for the American College at Rome—Indians on the War Path.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 2.—The city of Carondelet, following the example of St. Louis, has appointed a committee to investigate the accounts of its city officers.

Amos Flaherty recovered $5,000 from the Union street Railway Co. to-day, for running over and killing his little three year old daughter.

During the past week about 3,500 subscriptions to the American College at Rome have been secured from Catholics in this city and vicinity, by Rev. Father Doane, Mrs. Anna Hunt, and her daughter.

A dispatch from Santa Fe reports that the Navajoes and Ute Indians are preparing for a fight. An Indian agent started yesterday for Hernies Springs, where the chiefs await him.

CINCINNATI.

Manipulation of Express Stocks.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Private dispatches were received in this city to-night stating that some of the leading houses in New York have covered their shorts in express stocks, and it is intimated on pretty good authority that the statement to the effect that Gould intended to compel the United States Express Company to withdraw from the Erie Railroad, and that a new express company was to be organized, was simply a ruse to enable Gould and others to cover their shorts in United States Express stock.

CUBA.

Progress of the Insurrection.

HAVANA, March 2.—A report is circulating that all political prisoners will be sent to Fernando Po, and that volunteers are being enlisted to act as a guard on board the transports. The Government is silent upon the subject. Francisco Hernandez, commander of the cavalry in the district of Pinar del Rio, has been placed in jail on the charge of disloyalty. Official information has been received of three engagements of the troops under Col. Vatero with the unsurrectionists, during which the troops used the bayonet freely. The insurgents lost sixty killed and the troops four killed and several wounded. The forces under General Lebona have arrived at the villa Clara, and those under General Parz at Cienfuegos. The rebels have burned the San Megnel plantation. The Diaro says an engagement took place at Maguray, two leagues from Sagna, in which the insurgents were defeated with the loss of twenty killed and many wounded. The troops lost two killed and several wounded.

Municipal Elections in New York.

ROCHESTER, March 2.—The Republicans elected the entire city ticket and a majority in the Council. Smith, for Mayor, has 350 majority.

OSWEGO, March 2.—Page, Democrat, is chosen Mayor by 600 majority. The Republicans elect a majority of the Council.

AUBURN, March 2.—Hard, Republican, was elected Mayor by 150 majority. Council Republican.

YONKERS, March 2.—The Democrats carried the city, and Knox was chosen Mayor by 261 majority.

☞ In addition to Miss Farren, who became Countess of Derby, there were several other actresses who made their way into the peerage. Lavinia Fenton, who was great as "Polly" in Swift's rare farce of the "Beggar's Opera," (for the Dean had a hand in it, besides certainly suggesting it), became Duchess of Bolton; Anastasia Robinson became Countess of Peterborough; Miss Brunton became Countess of Craven; Miss Bolton became Baroness Thurlow; Miss Mellon became Duchess of St. Albans; Miss Foote became Countess of Harrington; Miss Kitty Stephens became Countess of Essex; Miss Paton became Lady Lenox; and to these may be added Miss O'Neil, who was married to Sir William Wrixon Becher, of Ballygibbon and Creagh.

☞ Auerbach, Spielhagen, Clara Mundt, and Hans Wachenhusen are the leading spirits that gave rise to the petition addressed by German authors to General Grant to recommend to the next Congress the adoption of an international copyright law.

☞ The old grenadier from whose flask Napoleon the First drank at Ratisbon during the memorable campaign of 1805, and who on that occasion uttered the *naive* words, "After you, sire," which caused Napoleon to burst into a fit of laughter, died on the 9th of January at the Hotel des Invalides, in his eighty-fifth year.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.........WASHINGTON, March 2.

PAY OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.

MR. MORTON moved to take up the bill for the paying of Senators from the Southern States, but Mr. Trumbull objected.

LANDS FOR WISCONSIN.

The bill granting lands to Wisconsin in aid of the Breakwater in Sturgeon Bay was passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up, and, after a brief discussion, the bill was laid aside, and the

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up.

Several amendments from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

MR. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to strike out the clause increasing the salaries of female clerks in the departments.

Opposed by Pomeroy, Trumbull and Ferry, and supported by Howe, Morrill, Cragin and Conkling, and rejected—15 to 23.

MR. FERRY offered an amendment, which was adopted, which gives female clerks, counters and copyists the same compensation as males doing the same work.

An amendment proposed by the committee increasing the salary of the Treasurer of the United States to $8,000 was rejected—19 to 25.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, an amendment was agreed to that the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue be not required to give bond, as he don't have to receive any public money.

An amendment increasing the appropriation for the salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, &c., from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 was agreed to.

An amendment appropriating $5,000 to fulfil the contract with Vinnie Ream for the statue of Lincoln excited discussion, and was agreed to.

SCHENCK'S BILL.

The Senate insisted on the amendment to Mr. Schenck's bill, and Messrs. Sherman, Morton, and Williams were appointed a committee of conference.

DISABILITIES.

The Senate also insisted on the amendment to the bill removing political disabilities, and Messrs. Stewart, Sumner, and Hendricks were appointed a committee of conference.

MR. SUMNER, from the committee of conference on

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL,

made a report, which was agreed to.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

being still before the Senate the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy was, by amendment, abolished and the salary struck out. The number of clerks in that department was also reduced.

Eleven thousand dollars was added for paving walks in the Botanical garden.

The committee reported an amendment which was agreed to, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit at the mint and branches refined gold and silver bullion suitable for coinage, and give in payment thereof imported bars at rates and upon rules prescribed by the director of the mint, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. WHYTE offered an amendment increasing the salaries of department employes 10 per cent.

RECESS.

Pending this action the Senate took a recess.

LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The bill donating cannon to the Lincoln Monument Association of Springfield, Illinois, was passed.

TRADE OF ALASKA.

The bill to more effectually protect the trade of Alaska was amended and passed.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MR. SUMNER called up the bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, being the bill reported by him from the Committee on Foreign Relations Feb. 24th. He moved an amendment to the 2d section, the object of which is to protect the grant already made to the cable between Florida and Cuba, which was adopted and the bill passed.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL

was then proceeded with.

MR. FERRY moved to amend by appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of investigating the case of the Texas cattle disease, under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Adopted.

MR. WILLEY offered a number of amendments, the effect of which is to keep the present majority in the patent office. Adopted.

The provision relating to the receiving at the mints of deposits of refined gold and silver bullion, which was laid over this afternoon, was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Whyte, to give ten per cent. additional compensation to Government employes for the present and last fiscal years.

MR. MORRILL, of Maine, raised a point that the amendment was not in order, not having been recommended by any committee of the Senate.

The Chair decided the point well taken and ruled the amendment out of order.

MR. MORTON moved an additional section that the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices is hereby repealed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a dispatch from Carson City, Nevada, to the effect that the Legislature had ratified the constitutional amendment.

MR. FERRY said he was in favor of the repeal of the tenure-of-office act, but at this stage of the session he could not vote to place it on the appropriation bill.

MR. HOWARD made a point that the amendment of Mr. Morton was out of order, not being germain to the matter under consideration. The Chair decided that the amendment was in order, when Mr. Howard appealed from the decision.

MR. TRUMBULL, without indicating how he should vote, asked Mr. Morton to withdraw the amendment, as it would lead to debate.

MR. MORTON said the friends of repeal did not desire debate. The vote could be taken in five minutes, and the appropriation bill would not be endangered, the House having voted for repeal by a large majority.

After some discussion Mr. Howard withdrew his appeal.

MR. SUMNER moved as a substitute the modified bill reported from the Committee on Retrenchment.

MR. TRUMBULL believed the tenure-of-office bill should either be repealed or essentially modified, but he could not countenance this attempt to put it on the appropriation bill.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Sumner, which was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 32.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Morton, when it was rejected as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Cole, Conness, Dixon, Drake, Grimes, Henderson, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morton, Osborne, Pomeroy, Poole, Ramsey, Robertson, Ross, Sherman, Thayer, Van Winkle, Vickers, Warner and White—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Cameron, Chandler, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Sawyer, Spencer, Sprague, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Wade, Welsh, Willey, Williams and Wilson—26.

MR. CAMERON said although he voted no he felt awkward about it.

MR. HENDRICKS said he refrained from voting because he had paired off on political questions with Mr. Yates, who had gone home, but who, he supposed, would vote with the majority of his party on this subject.

MR. CONKLING, who at first had voted in the negative, asked to withdraw his vote, as he had forgotten he had made some kind of a vague arrangement to pair with Mr. Doolittle.

MR. HOWARD objected to withdrawal.

MR. POMEROY, who had not responded when his name was called, said he had supposed he was paired with the Senator from Wisconsin, but he would now vote.

THE CLERK then called Pomeroy, when he voted "aye."

MR. CONKLING—That will not do. The Senator votes same way as the Senator from Wisconsin.

THE CHAIR—Well, does the Senator from New York withdraw his vote.

MR. CONKLING—Yes, sir. I prefer not to run any risk about it.

Amendments were adopted directing the heads of Departments to report at the opening of Congress in December, what reduction can be made in the number of clerks, and that proprietors of bonded warehouses shall hereafter pay salaries to storekeepers.

MR. HENDRICKS moved an amendment making an appropriation for a department of education. Rejected.

The bill passed and goes to the House for its concurrence in amendments.

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATON BILL

was taken up.

MR. WILSON offered an amendment to the bill for the establishment of an American line of steamers to Europe.

It was opposed by Conkling, Grimes and others, and withdrawn with the remark from Wilson that he will offer it again. The bill was then passed.

DEFICIENCY APAPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up and several of the amendments reported by the committee were adopted.

At 12 o'clock the Senate was still considering the bill with the intention of passing it before adjournment.

HOUSE.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

The Senate resolution to continue the contract for printing the Congressional debates in the Globe was adopted.

BRIDGES.

The Senate resolution in favor of the New York and Cincinnati bridges was adopted.

TRANSFER OF LANDS.

The resolution authorizing the transfer of certain lands granted the Union Pacific Railroad to the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company was passed.

PUBLIC CREDIT.

The Senate amendments to the bill to strengthen the public credit were non-concurred in, and a conference committee asked for. Messrs. Schenck, Allison, and Niblack were appointed the House committee.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The amendments to the miscellaneous appropriation bill, as reported by the committee of the whole, were then voted upon.

The Iowa war claims were rejected.

MR. GRISWOLD made an ineffectual effort to restore the Iowa claims. Lost 67 to 74.

The amendments granting $150,000 for a branch mint at San Francisco, and $1,500 to each contesting party for seats, were adopted, and the bill then passed.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER stated that the House was in advance of the Senate on the appropriation bills, all having been disposed of by the House, except the amendments to the Indian bill.

There were about 115 bills on the Speaker's table, many being House bills with Senate amendments, mostly verbal.

MR. SCHENCK said a whole night session was absolutely necessary, and ought to be held to-night.

It was agreed to meet at nine to-night, and sit two or three hours.

The SPEAKER announced that he would present his resignation to-morrow morning.

The Senate amendments to the

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

were non-concurred in, and a conference committee asked for.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Scofield and Windom were appointed on the part of the House.

MR. ORTH reported from the committee of conference on the

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL,

which was agreed to.

PRIVATE CLAIM.

MR. SCHENCK, from Joint Committee on Ordnance, reported a bill to pay Norman Ward $125,848 in full for steel guns furnished the Navy Department in 1861. Passed.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

Business on the Speaker's table was then considered.

A committee of conference was agreed to on the national currency bill, and Messrs. Coburn, Judd and Hooper were appointed.

WARREN AND CASTELLO.

The message from the Senate in regard to the release of Warren and Castello from an English prison was, after remarks by Mr. Robinson, of New York, referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed.

FARRAGUT'S CAPTURES.

The Senate amendments to the House bill relative to captures by Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi river in 1862, were concurred in.

PURCHASES BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution relative to certain purchases by the Interior Department, were concurred in.

CUSTOMS.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the repeal of certain sections of the act of March 2d, 1867, regarding the disposition of fines and penalties of forfeitures under the laws relating to customs, were non-concurred in and a committee of conference asked.

BOUNTIES.

The Senate amendments to the House bill relative to additional bounties, was concurred in.

EXEMPTION FROM TAX.

Also those to House bill amending act to exempt certain manufactures from internal revenue tax.

BANK CHECKS.

Also to those of House bill relative to certifying checks by national banks.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

The Senate's substitute for the House bill regulating the reports of national banking associations was non-concurred in. Committee of conference asked.

Messrs. Randall, Pomeroy, and Lynch were appointed on the part of the House.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

The Senate amendments for the sale of Hot Springs, Ark., reservation, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SCOUTS.

Those to House bill for the relief of captain scouts in Alabama, was concurred in.

ILLINOIS IRON AND BOLT COMPANY.

Also, those to bill for the relief of the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company.

PROOF OF WILLS.

The Senate bill relative to proof of wills in the District of Columbia was passed.

MILITIA IN THE SOUTH.

Also, that respecting the organization of the militia in the Southern States.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Senate joint resolution tendering sympathy to Spain was taken up.

MR. BANKS, from Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a substitute sympathising with the people of Spain in their efforts to establish the liberty of the nation, and with the people of Cuba in their efforts to secure independence, and authorizing the President to recognize the independence of Cuba whenever in his opinion a Republican form of government shall have been established. Substitute agreed to and the joint resolution passed unanimously.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsage for the destruction of the Alabama were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked, and Messrs. Pike, Twitchell and Haight were appointed on the part of the House.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

The Senate amendment to the House bill relative to Judge Advocates of the army, fixing the number at 101, was concurred in.

TRANSMISSION OF THE AMENDMENT.

A concurrent resolution of the Senate, requesting the President to transmit to the Executives of the States the proposed Constitutional amendment, relative to the elective franchise, was concurred in.

PENALTIES EXTENDED TO ACCESSORIES.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend the national currency act by extending certain penalties to accessories was concurred in.

LANDS FOR OREGON.

The bill granting lands to Oregon for a military wagon road was amended by limiting the grant to three sections for every mile thereof, and passed.

INDICTMENTS IN THE LATE REBEL STATES.

A Senate bill relating to the time for finding indictments in the courts of the United States in the late rebel States was passed.

AGASSIZ.

A Senate joint resolution reappointing Louis Agassiz agent of the Smithsonian Institute was passed.

RECESS.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 9 o'clock, the Speaker in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

Several minor Senate and private bills were passed.

The Senate bill for the reduction of the army was laid aside until to-morrow.

The Senate joint resolution relating to the Department of the Interior was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate bill giving effect to the treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments for the extradition of criminals was passed.

Senate bill amending the act of July 5, 1868, providing for the sale of the arsenal grounds at St. Joseph and Liberty, Mo. Passed.

Senate bill to provide for the execution of judgments in capital cases. Passed.

Senate private bills. Passed.

Senate bill to regulate elections in Washington and Idaho Territories. Passed.

Senate bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia. Passed.

Senate joint resolution for printing a medical and surgical history of the war. After remarks in advocacy of it by Messrs. Garfield, Butler and Bingham, there being no quorum, voting on the bill went over until to-morrow, and the House, at 11:20, adjourned.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Its Ravages on Long Island—General Alarm in Queens County.

[From the New York World, 23.]

Hydrophobia is at present raging to a fearful extent in many parts of the State, but more particularly is this true of Queens county, Long Island. For many years it has been the firmly-established opinion that madness among dogs was peculiar to the summer months. Another theory is that most cases occur during unusually protracted wet seasons. But from recent developments it would seem that the former supposition is untrue, and that rabid dogs are as numerous in January as July. In the short space of one month, no less than thirty dogs, supposed to be mad, have been shot on the island, most of them in the vicinity of Flushing and Hunter's point. Some five weeks ago a report appeared in The World giving an account of the biting of a Mr. Derthkemp and two children of Mr. Kromenacher, at Foster's Meadows. Their wounds were properly dressed and attended to at the time, and in a few days they were all as well as usual. Nothing further was thought of the matter until a few evenings since one of the children who was bitten, on attempting to drink a glass of milk, was taken with hydrophobia, and died in horrible agony the next day. After death the body was so fearfully convulsed and drawn up as to be hardly recognizable. Since then Mr. Derthkemp has shown symptoms of the disease, and it is possible will not recover. The other child is thought to be out of danger. At Astoria a little girl was bitten a short time since, and is now in a critical condition. Dogs which from their remarkable actions in biting other animals were supposed to be mad, have been killed in Woodside, Flushing and Jamaica. Again, at Hunter's point on Friday last a mad dog made its appearance and was not killed until a gentleman named Carter, who was shielding a little girl from its attack, had been bitten. It would appear that the bite of an enraged dog is just as dangerous, and in one instance, at least, as fatal as that of one that is mad. Nearly six weeks ago a gentleman named Luddam, of Brooklyn, while attempting to whip a little pet dog for some misdemeanor, received a slight bite on the hand. Many persons who knew the dog well, assert that it showed no signs of madness either before or after the occurrence. Indeed, it is even said that a few moments after the whipping it came very humbly to its master as if asking for forgiveness. Mr. Luddam, however, laboring under the delusion that if the dog is killed immediately after the bite, the patient will recover, had the animal shot. The result proved differently. About a week ago Mr. Luddam was stricken down with hydrophobia, and from the time of its first appearance the sufferer gradually became worse. At one time it required the united strength of four men to hold him down. During one of the spasms he was tied to the bed with twisted sheets, but soon succeeded in tearing them to tatters. The bedstead was also broken. He died a day or two ago in horrible convulsions. Yesterday a gentleman at Cypress Hills was severely bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. Were it not for lack of space, many other cases could be mentioned which have taken place at different parts of the island. The great prevalence of the disease may be accounted for by the assertion that one dog in Jamaica, before being despatched, is known to have bitten five others. Of course most of these will also become rabid. With these facts before us, it may safely be asserted that dogs do not go mad at any particular season of the year, and that hydrophobia should be guarded against at all times.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Gladstone moved for leave to introduce a bill to disestablish the Irish church, to make provisions for its temporalities, and to disendow the royal college of St. Patrick and Maynooth. Mr. Gladstone followed up his motion with a speech in defense and explanation of the provisions of the bill. After commenting on the gravity and importance of the task, he said he was aware of the necessity of giving historical and political reasons for proposing such constitutional changes—reasons which would show the anomaly of the present position and the consciousness in Parliament of the difficulties of such a position.

The House at times had been induced to waste the property of the Irish church, so its magnitude might not shock the public mind. It has been necessary at times to support the ascendancy of the church by the enactment of penal lows. If this ascendancy was maintained, bitter feelings on the part of the Irish people would never cease. Adverting to the previous action on this measure, he said it had resulted in making the House and country unanimous for disestablishment. He wouldn't dwell upon the arguments which had been put forward against it, but denied that his course was adverse to the welfare of religion and the interests of Protestantism.

He denied that it contemplated an invasion of the rights of property, arguing that Parliament, which had the right to create corporations, had an equal right to extinguish them. He referred to the objections of disestablishment, which were established on an act of union, and answered them by maintaining that the Irish church, as at present constituted, defeated the intent of the act, and prevented any reunion between the people of England and Ireland. The only means of establishing that union were religious liberty and civil equality. The bill would be conclusive, shutting out all controversy, but carrying with it no penalty or pain.

He proceeded to explain that the bill is intended to go into effect on and after the first day of January, 1871. As soon as it has received the royal assent a commission will be appointed for a period of ten years to guard the property of the church, and to prevent the the creation of any new interests. All ecclesiastical appointments for Ireland hereafter are to be made without freehold. No money is to be employed for permanent purposes. These provisions are to take the place of the suspensory measures passed last year.

It is assumed that the clergy and people may desire to have other religious organizations for those which they were about to give up. In such case the Queen in council would recognize the newly constituted religious bodies, but not create them. The result would be the abolition of ecclesiastical courts and jurisdiction, and of the right of bishops to the peerage. All ecclesiastical corporations would be dissolved, and then the disestablishment of the Irish church would be complete. Provision is made for the clergy, who are to receive life annuities. All private endowments are to remain intact. The church is to be handed over to a council for religious purposes.

Grants are proposed for the support of St. Patrick's and other Cathedrals, these structures being regarded no longer as property. Churches no longer required are to be handed over to the Board of Works for the benefit of a fund and burial grounds, to be placed under charge of guardians of the poor. The Presbyterian clergy are to receive annuities in lieu of the religious domain, and the Roman Catholic college at Maynooth and the Presbyterian colleges are to be granted capitalized sums of money. Further legislation is to be had in regard to Trinity College. A tithe rent will be offered to land owners at 22½ years' purchase. Church leases are to be sold, tenants having the first option.

The capitalized value of the church property is estimated at £16,500,000, of which £8,000,000 are to be appropriated to compensation, and the remainder, in the words of the preamble to the bill, "to be employed for the advantage of the Irish people. Not for the purposes of any church or class, nor for the teaching of religion; but for relief in cases of unavoidable calamity or suffering. At the same time it is not cancelling the obligations laid upon property for the relief of the poor."

Grants are also to be made to provide for the care of lunatics, for the training of nurses, and for the support of the county infirmaries. Mr. Gladstone proceeded at considerable length to urge upon the House the great results which would be expected from the passage of this measure in the tranquillity of Ireland, and greater union, security, and power of the empire.

DISRAELI

followed and spoke briefly. He said he regarded the policy of the administration in regard to the Irish church as politically wrong, and the bill as an act of confiscation; but the Government had a right to bring the matter before the House for a full discussion, and he would not oppose the introduction of the bill.

A motion was made by Mr. Gladstone and agreed to that the bill be introduced and read the first time and March 18th be appointed for a second reading.

The House then adjourned.

WHAT THE TIMES SAYS.

The Times of to-day says the scheme for disestablishment proposed by Mr. Gladstone fairly accomplishes the task, and that the Government deserves the support of Parliament.

FROM BARREN.

Weather—Destruction of Owl Spring Meeting-House by Fire—A New Church—Supposed Suicide—Crops, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

GLASGOW, KY., March 2, 1869.

Old Winter, regretting the clemency he has shown us during the greater part of his stay, has visited upon us some exceedingly cold and boistrous days, which every one unites in declaring to be the coldest of the season. He is now gone, and we are gladdened with the appearance of the welcome spring.

THE BURNING OF OWL-SPRING CHURCH—THE GROUND UPON WHICH ☞ STOOD SOWN IN TOBACCO SEED.

About one week ago, as several young men were returning home, they discovered that the church, Owl Spring Meeting-house, which was on their road home, to be on fire. Making an alarm, they set about extinguishing the flames; and after awhile, believing they had succeeded, retired from the scene of their labor, believing they had accomplished a good deed. But one person heard the alarm, and he rushed to the church, but did not arrive in time to render any assistance. What we have related occurred about 12 o'clock P. M. About 2 o'clock the church was again discovered on fire, and this time burned completely up. The church was constructed entirely of wood, hence the completeness of the destruction. The cause of the fire is unknown. Some enterprising young farmers of the neighborhood have sown the ground upon which it stood in tobacco seed, and they expect to have the finest plant bed in the county.

A NEW CHURCH

is to be, in a short time, erected at Hiseville by the Methodists. This has long been needed at that place, as the denomination mentioned have no fitting place of worship within a considerable distance. It is said the church will, in every manner, be worthy of the Methodists.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

Wm. White, of Metcalfe county, was found dead in that county, near Little Barren river, last Sunday. He had evidently killed himself with a musket, shooting himself through the breast. The wound is said to have been exceedingly large and capable of producing instantaneous death. No cause is known for the committing of suicide.

CROPS.

Never did the farmer have more to encourage him than there has been since last fall. The high prices for grain and for stock have instilled new energy into him, and a greater effort has never been known to be made than the one at present for a crop. The weather has been suitable for farming operations, and the farmer has benefited by it.

Wheat, rye and other grain of similar nature is looking better than usual for the time of the year, especially wheat, which has been sown the last seeding time to a greater extent than was ever known in this county, even "Cuffee" having a patch of several acres. The cause of this was the high prices of this grain during the last year. Some planters have sown oats, and others have been preparing to do so. Preparations have been and are being made for a large corn crop. NOVICE.

MUGGINS MULLINS, M. C.

He Takes Liberties with the Angel Gabriel.

[From the N. Y. World.]

Will the Honorable Mullins, of Tennessee, have the goodness to let the Angel Gabriel alone? In a general way, we have no particular objection to Mullins. He is to the average stupidity and monotonousness of the average Radical member of Congress in this country what the late Col. Sibthorp so long was to the average stupidity and monotousness of the average Tory member of Parliament in Great Britain. Mullins cheers us, and, as we are glad to believe, without inebriating himself. Mullins sober is more muddled and more amusing than nine in ten of his colleagues would be drunk. Mullins on mules, for example, yesterday entertained the House and the country very agreeably; and the gifts of Mullins, in the character of Mark Anthony pronouncing funeral orations, have heretofore received in these columns no stinted praise or inadequate exposition. It would really gratify us to have Mullins both praise and bury the vast majority of his fellow-members. But we decidedly object to the interference of Mullins with the Angel Gabriel. In one of his "obsequious" orations, the other day delivered, Mullins alluded to the trumpet of Gabriel as a "catastrophe," and now in a financial speech he turns the Archangel into an artilleryman, and declares that certain things will not be achieved until "Gabriel snaps his resurrection gun!" We pray Mullins to understand, once for all, that the Angel Gabriel is no Radical. His "trumpet" is a trumpet not of self-praise but of judgment; and, instead of cannonading the universe, the Angel's chief connection with our poor history has been to announce the coming upon earth of the Prince of Peace. We do not require of Mullins either discourse of reason or actions of wisdom. But we protest, in the name of piety and decorum, against his irreverent and ignorant misrepresentation of anything more sacred than the "trooly loil" sentiment of Eastern Tennessee.

☞ Charles Dickens is among the distinguished foreign authors on whom the King of Prussia recently conferred the order of the Red Eagle.

LADY BEGGARS.

An Awful Article from one of the Fair Sex.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

If you think the following lines worthy a corner in one of your columns, I should be pleased to see them there—not that they are of much account for any amount of ability, or for any very brilliant idea, contained therein. Nevertheless, there is one idea which I would much like to bring forward, hoping it may prove a text from which others with more eloquence will preach.

The idea, then, is this: That there is a great deal of absurdity, and a vast amount of presumption, in these ladies of female-suffrage notoriety talking so largely of their influence in refining and ennobling man, if they were only allowed the ballot, while at this very time there are hundreds—nay, thousands—of young men, just entering upon life, ruined, body and soul, through woman's influence, and hers alone. I do not allude to a certain class of females, whose very existence is a stain on the name of woman. We all know what their influence is on man. I allude to another class, high above them in social position, but yet whose influence is almost as injurious; a class who rank themselves among the modest, pure, and aristocratic daughters of this land—but which, alas! is a sad mistake, for modest they certainly are not, and their calling is neither more nor less than that of lady-beggars. Now these lady-beggars are principally young unmarried ladies, who must dress in the fashion, and who must attend all places of public amusement, whether they can afford to or not. It may be that the father can barely meet his household expenses, much less furnish money for his daughter's amusements; so some one else must do it. Or, it may be that the father is quite able to pay for his daughter's pleasures, but not willing she should indulge in them, unless the expense can be put upon some one else. So these young ladies keep a vigilant look out for all young men with more money than wits, pounce upon them like a cat on a mouse, and cling to them as long as they can get a dollar out of them, but no longer; whilst they—poor, simple fools—feel so immensely flattered, thinking all this preference for their society is for their own individual selves, and are blind to the fact that all these kind invitations to escort them to such and such places of amusement are merely a polite way of asking, Will you pay for me?

Now, what is the result of all this lady-begging system? The result is this: That numberless young men, whose means were but limited, have run themselves in debt to provide amusement for these young ladies; numberless young men, whose salaries were but small, have helped themselves from their masters' coffers to furnish these young ladies an evening's entertainment; and numbers and numbers of young men, after squandering away every cent they owned in the world on the pleasure-seeking young ladies, have rushed to the gaming table to try and replenish their empty purses, or taken to drink to drown care.

So much for woman's influence. Rather a novel way, methinks, of using it for man's elevation. Ah, my sisters! Verily, verily, I say unto you, first take the beam out of your own eye, and then you will see more clearly to take the mote out of your brother's. In other words, commence your refining process by refining womankind, and then, I will venture to say, you will not find it such a very hard task to elevate and ennoble mankind.

But there is yet another evil attending this lady-begging system, namely: Allowing these young ladies to go alone to all these places of amusement, with these same young men, and return with them again when they like and how they like, the parents never dreaming that they are in any way responsible for the honor and reputation of their daughters. How many parents have rued the hour that they allowed their young and innocent daughters to go out into the world without a father's or brother's protecting arm to shield her in her intercourse with bad and designing men. Surely, no one will deny the fact that so much freedom of intercourse between the two sexes must tend in a greater or less degree to demoralize both.

Thank God! however, there is a large class of high-minded, noble women, possessing all that is healthful and pure in woman's nature; but they are not the women who would rob young men of their hard-earned earnings for their own gratification; neither are they the women who would ask for the ballot—knowing full well that their refining influence could be used with tenfold more advantage in their own homes than it ever could be at the polls. Their true woman's nature, too, would shrink with horror from going to places where every low-bred, drunken fellow might feel himself at liberty to tap her familiarly on the shoulder, with the remark, "Say, let's go and have a drink!" Truly, that would be elevating the man at the expense of the woman.

A WOMAN.

BROWNLOW.

How he Got Drunk and "Inaugurated Hell" at a Wedding.

[From the Water Valley (Miss.) Eagle, 27th.]

About the 1st of August, 1840, Wm. G. Brownlow, who was then a Methodist preacher "in good standing," but already jauntily "wearing the cloak of Heaven to serve the Devil in," started on horseback, with a number of "fast" young men, from Knoxville, to go the great Mass Convention of the Whigs at Nashville. Those were the days of "Harrison and Hard Cider"—of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and the whole country was ablaze with political excitement. Leaving Knoxville about the time of the departure of the regular tri-weekly mail-coach running to Nashville (which said mail-coach was loaded down with baggage), and having after journeying a few miles got up a "a full head of steam" by means of a free application of the combustible fuel known as "old rye," Brownlow and his wild companions resolved that they would keep up with the stage-coach all the way to Nashville, although they would have to ride night and day to do so.

That night, just before reaching the town of Kingston, by the carelessness of a drunken driver, the coach was upset and partially broken. While waiting at Kingston for its repair, Brownlow and his crowd stopping too, a young mechanic who was going to be married the next morning to a young lady whose father kept the breakfast stand for stage-coach passengers, some twelve or fifteen miles further on, hearing that "Parson Brownlow" was along, resolved to ask him to perform the ceremony. Brownlow, of course, consented, and the young man mounting his horse, started off with the preacher and his gay party an hour or two ahead of the coach. Previous to that time the young man had borne an excellent character for industry and sobriety; but that ride of twelve or fifteen miles before sunrise, with the reverend devil and his companions, proved fatal to his hopes of happiness; for Brownlow and company, before arriving at the house of the bride's father, made the poor fellow beastly, uproariously drunk, like themselves; and when they all got there in that condition the old man not only refused to allow the marriage to take place, but drove his intended son-in-law from his house with blows, and, getting his gun, ordered the rest of his companions to march on, which they were constrained to do. When some hour or so later the stage-coach with its fifteen hungry passengers (of whom the writer was one) arrived at the breakfast stand they found the landlord still in a great rage, the young bride that was-to-have-been and her mother in tears, the whole house in a state of revolution, and, of course, no breakfast to be had, without waiting several hours, which the driver refused to do. So, pocketing their now ravenous appetites, they were fain to mount the coach and push on to the dinner stand some twenty-five or thirty miles distant before they could hope to get anything to eat.

Such is one of the characteristic early reminiscences of "the abominable Brownlow," Ex-Governor of Tennessee, and present wearer—thanks to the new Republican doctrine that "ignorant minorities shall rule"—of the Senatorial toga erst worn by Hugh L. White, Felix Grundy and John Bell.

THE ORPHANS' HOME IN MISSISSIPPI.

Deplorable State of Its Affairs.

[From the Meridian Gazette, 27th.]

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Professor T. S. Gathright and Dr. Kennedy, of Lauderdale, trustees of the Orphans' Home, who are on a brief visit to this place on business connected with that institution. It appears that the Lauderdale Springs property, on which the Orphans' Home is situated, was sold during the war by an order of the Probate Court of Lauderdale county on the application of C. H. Minge, who was guardian of the minor heirs of Thomas Adams, deceased, and purchased by a gentleman who then had a lease on the property, and payment, according to contract, made in Confederate money.

Some time afterward the purchaser sold the property to a company at this place, among whom were Messrs. Hurlbutt, Sturges, Duncan, Rev. J. R. Graves and perhaps some others. A warranty deed was made and the parties put in possession. About this time the project of the Orphans' Home was commenced, and the company here, who had purchased partly with that object in view, sold to that institution.

Some time in 1865, the guardian of the minors, who had been paid Confederate money in the sale of the Springs' property, died, and Joshua F. Speed, brother of Attorney Genreal Speed, of Louisville, Ky., was appointed guardian of the minors, and soon afterward commenced suit to recover the property. This suit has been pending for some time in the U. S. District Court, and at the last term was decided in favor of the complainant, a decree being made, setting aside the former sale and giving the property and the rent to the children of Adams. The whole amount of cash paid by the Home was $7,000.

We understand Speed proposes to take $10,000 for the property. The visit of Messrs. Gathright and Kennedy to this place is to see what arrangements can be made with the company of gentlemen who sold the property to the Home.

We regret very much this unfortunate condition of affairs. Whatever is paid toward the settlement of the case by the institution, or the company who made the purchase during the war, will be a total loss, as the party by whom the warranty deed was made has gone into bankruptcy.

☞ Miss Kellogg appears as Marguerite in New York on Thursday, this being her first appearance in opera since her return from Europe. Maretzek has done only moderately well with his company in "Belisario," etc., but expects a harvest when the Kellogg appears.

☞ Charles Dickens recently made a great hit at one of his readings by his impersonation of a murder scene. He is a splendid actor.

☞ Ferdinand, the ex-Regent of Portugal, who has accepted the throne of Spain, is very scientific and literary.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 1.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

A joint resolution to suspend the operation of the law concerning the relocation of county seats, approved February 24, 1869, was rejected.

A joint resolution to furnish certificates, signed by the Governor and Adjutant General, to all honorably discharged soldiers, was not agreed to.

A joint resolution to instruct Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of an act giving the Agricultural College fund to the common schools was referred.

The proposed fifteenth article to the Constitution of the United States was laid before the Senate and made the special order for Thursday next at two o'clock.

The following new bills were introduced:

To enable railroad companies to issue bonds to be received by counties, cities, and towns in exchange for their bonds.

To repeal the act of 1867, in relation to the removal of convicts from the Southern to the Northern prison.

Making an appropriation in support of the State University, and providing for its continuance in a contingency.

To amend section 1 of the act concerning township assessors.

To provide for the sale of the State University. Rejected.

To increase the endowment of the State University, provide for the sale of University Square, the establishment of the Agricultural College at Bloomington, and a law and medical department.

To amend section 350 of the practice act.

To amend section 17 of the act in relation to County Boards.

To amend section 3 of the act concerning Justices of the Peace.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

House bill No. 107, to amend an act for the appraisement of real estate and prescribing the duties of appraisers, approved December 21, 1858.

Bills Passed—An act to legalize the assessment of taxes for State Debt Sinking Fund purposes for the years 1867 and 1868, and declaring what amount shall be assessed for the same purposes for the years 1869 and 1870.

An act to raise revenue for State purposes for the years 1869 and 1870, and for subsequent years.

Mr. Osborn, from the committee to examine bills on their second reading, and report such back as are most important and worthiest of early consideration, reported back the following bills as worthy of immediate consideration:

House bills Nos. 33, 194, 211, 128, 145, 268, 228, 168, 61, 272, 186, 213, 209, 79, 275, 136, 152, 158, 254, 234, 95, and engrossed bills Nos. 231 and 25.

House bill No. 310, making general appropriations for the years 1869 and 1879, was partly considered.

The amendments thus far made will be found mentioned in our report.

The afternoon session was taken up with the discussion of the gravel road law.

The evening session was taken up with the discussion of the agricultural college bill, but no vote was reached.

SOUTHERN INDIANA.

Some burglars in Evansville on Saturday, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., robbed H. K. Wells & Co. of $450. No arrest.

A hog weighing over 600 pounds was sold at Logansport last week at $13 per hundred.

The building of a railroad from Rockport to Mitchell is again being agitated.

A vicious dog, belonging to Colonel Perry, of Richmond, attacked a boy on the street, severely lacerating his legs.

A meeting of the citizens of Carroll, Clinton and Montgomery counties, will be held at Rossville, on the 16th inst., for the purpose of organizing a company to build a railroad from Logansport to Crawfordsville.

The Legislature has accomplished so little work during the regular session, that there is talk of a special session, and it is stated that Governor Baker approves of the proposition.

The completion of a line of railroad from Evansville to Chicago is now considered a fixed fact. Arrangements are being made by the Evansville and Crawfordsville company to meet the Chicago and Danville road at the State line.

The Universalists of the State propose to erect a first-class college building. The State convention is pledged to raise $100,000 and $25,000 of the amount is already secured. It is proposed to locate the school immediately at such point as will contribute the largest sum to aid the enterprise.

Clark County has 81 school-houses—64 frame and 17 log. Their estimated value, including grounds, seats, &c., is $3,360,000. The estimated value of school apparatus with which they are stocked, including globes, maps, &c., is $281,000. Total value of school property $3,661,000.

The Jackson, Fort Wayne, and Cincinnati, and the Jackson, Fort Wayne, and Saginaw railroad companies have been consolidated, and is now known by the name of the latter company. The united companies elected a new Board of Directors, and H. H. Smith, President; Hon. A. P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, Vice President; E. Pringle, Secretary, and H. B. Loomis, Treasurer. The entire route north of Fort Wayne is under contract.

On Tuesday, the packet "Billy Hatcher," Capt. Lee Tuller, plying on the canal, between Attica and Covington, struck the ice just off the Portland coast, sprung a leak and went down. She had on board a cargo of lawyers and ladies; also Judge Cowan, on his way to circuit court. The packet team was attached to a skiff, which took some of the passengers on down, while others were busy negotiating for a wagon.

HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

A Radical Sensation Knocked in the Head.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman, 2d.]

In the fortnight in which General Breckinridge has been in the United States the most scrutinizing Radical paper has found nothing upon which to hang a complaint. In fact, his movements have been so uniformly marked by a desire to preserve the most complete privacy that enterprising journalism has been forced to invent and publish an account of an imaginary dinner given him by the Manhattan Club, New York, in order to meet the public demand for something to comment upon. The description, in the New York Sun of the 24th ult., of the entertainment can deceive no one who is at all familiar with that species of hoax, and, though possessing some merit as a fiction, is lacking in the essential features of a romance intended to pass as a reality. In the first place, it is indefinite as to the time the dinner came off, beginning by saying that it took place last week, instead of naming a specific day. In the next place, assuming the role of a veritable Jenkins, in describing his dress the writer says: "The General was dressed in evening costume, and wore diamond studs." It would have aided the deception if he had said his cravat was a black scarf, not tied, but crossed and pointed in front with a simple gold pin. Every one who knows him would have recognized the style as peculiar to him and never varied from. But to put diamond studs on him ruins the whole conception. Again the fancy sketch is marred by a very serious departure from fidelity in description. Commenting on his personal appearance, we are told that "his hair has turned gray, and he has a gray moustache, somewhat heavier than that worn by the Hon. Fernando Wood." The fact is, that his moustache is a dark auburn, and forms a marked contrast with his hair, once black, but in which gray now largely predominates. No one who had seen him at a dinner or any where else would ever have made such a mistake. The comparison with Fernando Wood's moustache is equally ridiculous. The latter is a short, wax-end affair, while that of Breckinridge's reaches the lappels of his coat, and is almost long enough to tie behind his ears.

The writer is ingenious enough, in noting his response to a toast proposing his health, to represent him as doing exactly what those who knew him best would have expected him to do under the circumstances, by saying that "he briefly returned his thanks, and resumed his seat without touching on political topics;" and so, in his private conversation, he is reported as touching on those subjects most likely to have been introduced. But he misses it sadly when he makes him say that he had not seen Mr. Mason for several months, as they have been living in the same Canadian town since the General's return. In one particular, however, he challenges credulity when, in response to the possible use of his name in connection with political preferment in Kentucky, he represents him as protesting against such a proposition, and saying that he has no desire to enter public life. It is such touches as these which have caused many persons to believe that the dinner actually took place, and have led to a general republication of the article. Had it detailed a real rebel rousing demonstration, it would have overdone the matter and have been received as a burlesque, but it is so moderate and so probable to all but the strictly critical as to be well calculated to deceive. We might have hesitated to spoil a good thing by exposing the deception apparent at first glance, but the New York papers have done it to defend themselves from want of enterprise in not reporting it, and there can be no harm in our pointing out the internal evidence of its fictitious character.

☞ The Count of Paris has just had born to him another son at the Twickenham chateau, on the banks of the Thames. The youngster has already been baptized at York House, and entitled Louis Philippe Robert, Duke of Orleans, in the presence of the English aristocracy.

☞ Worth, the famous dress-maker, or, as he prefers to be called, dress critic of Paris, it is said, holds in his portfolio the I O U's of nearly every distinguished lady in Paris, and a sudden liquidation of his affairs would carry dismay into most of the aristocratic families of that capital.

☞ An American ex-Brigadier General is giving drawing lessons in Heidelberg, and a poor French Count, the descendant of one of the oldest French legitimist families, is the most fashionable dancing master in the same city.

☞ Three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars pay all our foreign Ministers. Thirty-three thousand dollars pay all our Secretaries of Legation.

☞ A new material called parkesine has been invented, which is destined to supersede gutta percha. It is composed of vulcanized oil and collodion.

☞ The London Times has a wonderful account of Mr. Home, the spiritualist, putting coals of fire in Mr. S. C. Hall's hand without burning him.

☞ Arthur Guerin, a desperate man, killed Officer Hennessy in New Orleans on the 26th inst., under very dreadful circumstances.

CHURCH QUARRELS.

The Catholic Church Troubles at Auburn, New York—Details of the Affair.

[From the Auburn News, Feb. 25.]

It having become generally known, on Saturday last, that Bishop McQuaid was coming to town to force Rev. Mr. Kavanagh as pastor on the congregation of the Church of the Holy Family, the people assembled in large crowds on Sunday morning, in and around the basement chapel of the church, where Bishop McQuaid sent word that he was going to say Mass and address the people. At the appointed hour, 8 o'clock, he failed to come, and sent Rev. Mr. Kavanagh in his place. As soon as Mr. Kavanagh was about commencing divine service the assembled people made a rush for the altar, to remove him, and it took all the strength of Rev. Mr. O'Flaherty, who was present, to keep back the crowd, and protect him from the enraged congregation. Father O'Flaherty advised the people to patience and moderation, and forbade them laying hands on Rev. Mr. Kavanagh, and also requested them to permit Mr. Kavanagh to go on with the service. It was of no use: there was a continual surging toward him, and a continued effort of Father O'Flaherty to keep the people off.

This state of things continued for a quarter of an hour, when Bishop McQuaid appeared on the scene. After order and silence were restored, Bishop McQuaid requested them to permit Mr. Kavanagh to say Mass. It was no use. He then requested all assembled to leave the chapel. None would leave. Immediately they became excited against the Bishop, and Rev. Father O'Flaherty and some others again interposed their good offices and requested the people to respect the Bishop and treat him with that deference his position as a Bishop required. It was of no avail. There was immediately a surging toward the Bishop, who started for the door, although Father O'Flaherty called him back and requested him to remain, as there was no danger of him. Father O'Flaherty again addressed the congregation, admonishing them to observe order and suppress their indignation for the injustice and wrong attempted on them; that time would rectify matters. In the meantime another portion of the congregation led Mr. Kavanagh out of the chapel, and told him at the door never to return.

Immediately after this exciting scene, the congregation resolved themselves into an organized meeting, calling P. Judge, Esq., to the chair. Several persons addressed the meeting, expressing their determination to maintain their rights as Catholics and citizens, and also the rights of their old and venerated pastor, and they would never permit another priest, odious to them, to be forced upon them in his place by the wrong and injustice of the Bishops.

It was moved and carried unanimously that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. It was also moved and carried that a meeting should be held at 11 o'clock and hear the resolutions of the committee. Immediately after, all dispersed to their respective homes.

We learn that Bishop McQuaid called on his Honor Mayor Tyler, who declined to act unless in case of a riot.

At the appointed hour at 11 o'clock, a dense mass of people, at least 3,000, assembled. The Chairman and Secretary having taken their places, several Catholics addressed the meeting, expressing a firm determination to oppose the outrage inflicted upon them; to leave no means untried to right the great wrong and injustice, the rashness and imprudence of the Bishop. They formally resolved to resist the abuses of the one-man power, appeal to the ecclesiastical authorities of the United States, and to Pope Pius IX. They resolved as Catholics, and American citizens, that they would stand by their beloved pastor, who labored with them and for them in sunshine and storm, in good report and evil report, all the best days of his manhood, and that they never would permit a priest to be forced upon them against their will who was odious to them, and whom they could not by any possible means regard as their pastor.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously, without a dissenting voice, which will be published Wednesday. We understand that the young men's and young ladies' sodalities voted unanimously a valuable presentation and address to Father O'Flaherty, at their meeting at 4 o'clock P. M. Also the ladies of the congregation assembled at 7 o'clock P. M. and unanimously voted him another valuable presentation and address. The temperance societies are taking action for the same purpose. The various addresses, resolutions, and presentations will be published at the proper time.

TEXAS.

The Present Condition of Political Affairs—Jack Hamilton Turns up Again.

[From the Galveston Weekly Star, Feb. 25.]

The complexion of political affairs in this State is at present singular, not to say anomalous. The people in their aggregate capacity are deprived totally of their franchises, and all efforts at bringing the State up to the dignity of a sovereign participant in national matters without their consent and co-operation are futile and will be.

The beggarly elements of a divided Radical party composed of negroes, foreigners and a few enfranchised whites are insufficient to produce the result of reconstruction. The Constitution, or whatever the document may be termed recently fixed up by the Austin Convention, will be submitted, and under its provisions election for officers of the State will be held. The aspirants will be thick as blackberries in June. Already speculations are rife, and already the two wings of the Radicals are becoming more widely separated. Their differences are as palpably at variance as bitter antagonism can be, while neither represent in any sense the feelings, views and wishes of the great mass of the people of the State.

Hamilton is the choice of the moderate "Rads" for Governor, and is intensely denounced by the others. The milk and cider element of the State seem to think that he would be the "conciliatory" man between the ultraists and the Democrats, just as though the Democrats of the State, as a people, had a voice in the matter. Where the matter is to end we will not pretend to divine. One thing is certain. No more has been done in the right direction toward restoration and reconstruction than had been accomplished a year ago. It occurs to us that everything will have to be done over again. Enfranchise the people of the State. This is the very first thing to be done. Then we can talk about parties, for it is people who make parties. Then we can talk about general preferences, for then the people entertain them and give expression to the same.

In the present state of affairs the political machinery is run by the few to the exclusion of the many, whose interests are not at all considered or subserved.

As long as this is the case there can be no general tone or deep and dignified interest in its operations—we would hail with delight the investiture of the political power and privileges of the State into the hands where they properly belong—the hands of the people—and would labor zealously for the elevation to office of any patriot who would conserve the best interests of the same. Let the aspirants to office, and the leaders of the canvass assure the people that their rights and privileges shall be restored. Let this be guaranteed as a fundamental plank in the platform upon which they step, asking our suffrages. Let this be done, and interest of a general character will at once be infused, and the first tangible step taken to a happy change from our present embarrassing and complicated political status.

It is humiliating to see to what extent political todyism is carried among men of whom we might expect better things. A few days since, Jack Hamilton, who "never deceived anybody but his wife," reached this city and stopped at the Exchange Hotel. Forthwith the hugag was sounded, and the "touton" put to ringing. In majesterial procession, aping the veriest flunkies of the land, citizens aspiring to dignity and influence went to the hotel, and laid tribute at the feet of the loyal "Jack." This exhibition of toadyism, too, was from the very persons whose curses were the loudest and deepest, when the renegade went against the best interests of his own State and his own people. This humiliating pageantry of adulation was bestowed upon one who has never failed to exercise what little influence he had in behalf of the Radicals, and who would not, if such a course would subserve his own private interests, hesitate to do so again. What is expected of Jack Hamilton? Do the Democrats expect to take up this thrice branded deserter of parties, turned out of the Radical camp, and adopt him as their champion? Or is the game a deeper one, played by the "moderate Radicals," to seduce the Democrats into the embrace of this chameleon-like band. To Jack Hamilton, the people of Texas owe nothing under the sun. He is a turn-coat, a mountebank and charletan, treacherous alike to political purposes and personal confidences.

THE LAST PRISONER.

The Case of Captain John C. Brain.

Editor of the National Intelligencer:

Your condemnation of the cruelty of any further imprisonment of the unhappy Brain, contained in your paper of yesterday, derives more imposing force from the prevalence, even among the officials of the Government, of two important mistakes in regard to his case.

The charges on which he stands indicted, in the capture of the Chesapeake, are: First, piracy, second, murder. The first charge vanishes the moment the truth is judicially established that, at the time he captured the Chesapeake he was a commissioned officer of the late Confederate States navy, and acted in the exercise of belligerent rights under a de facto Government. It has been often held by the United States courts, especially in the case of the Savannah prisoners, that where the accused acted under the orders of a de facto Government they cannot be prosecuted as pirates.

The second charge of murder (so generally assumed, taken for granted by the official accusers of Brain) is an entire mistake, for, in point of fact, no life was lost, no homicide occurred in the vessel. In the act of seizure—of actual capture of the Chespeake—the engineer, an officer of the vessel, in the panic fired a pistol, almost at random, by which, however, no one was killed, but one of the crew was hit, the ball inflicting a painful, but not fatal wound.

These are the plain facts of the case. They are proved by the affidavits of witnesses, some of which are filed. How inexcusable, then; how unjust and cruel the further and indefinite incarceration of this last solitary prisoner of war—the sole living wreck of the late unhappy strife!

The immediate release of the prisoner will shed a halo of mercy and magnanimity over the closing days President Johnson's administration, which he should not fail to secure.

ONE OF THE COUNSEL OF BRAIN.

February 26, 1869.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS &c.

THE THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF LOUISVILLE! WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THAT CONTINUED CLOSING-OUT SALE.

Corded Bands and Sleeves, linen, from 75c to $1.
Tucked and Puffed Gown Yokes, from $3 50 to $5.
Linen Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs for 25c, or $3 50 per dozen.
A lot of fine Marseilles Trimming, very cheap.
Edgings and Insertions at greatly reduced prices.

DORA SCHULZ, NO. 105½ FOURTH STREET.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	[illegible]
Cincinnati	ST. CHARLES	5 P. M.
Kentucky River	BLUE WING No. 3	3 P. M.
Ky. River	HARTFORD	3 P. M.
Pittsburg	GLASGOW	4 P. M.
Green River	FALLS CITY	5 P. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
St. Louis	ANNA	12 M.
New Orleans	LEGAL TENDER	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—March 2.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. — Major Anderson, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Mad. — Nat. Williams, Mad.
Hartford, Ky. river. — Glasgow, Pitts.
Legal Tender, N. O. — Kate Putnam, Nashville.
Lawrence, St. Louis — Silver Spray, N. O.

DEPARTURES—March 2.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. — Major Anderson, Cin.
Nat. Williams, Mad. — Morning Star, Hend.
Kate Putnam, Pitts. — Lawrence, Cin.
Silver Spray, Cin.

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf. — Glasgow, city wharf.
LeClaire, city wharf. — Falls City, city wharf.
Hartford, city wharf. — Mollie Gratz, city wharf.
Rose Hite, Portland. — Legal Tender, Portland.

THE RIVER continues to recede slowly at this point, with seven feet ten inches water in the canal, five feet ten inches water in the chute, and four feet ten inches water on the rocks last evening—a fall of two inches since our last report. Weather clear and pleasant. Business dull.

The Blue Wing No. 3 will leave the city wharf at 3 P. M. to-day for Kentucky river.

The Hartford laid over yesterday to receive the trip of the Mollie Gratz, consisting of 1,000 bags of corn for Madison, and will leave for Kentucky river at 3 P. M. to-day from the city wharf. The Gratz is announced to leave for Nashville Thursday.

The Anna will leave for St. Louis at noon to-day from the city wharf.

The regular and reliable Green river packet, Falls City, will leave the city wharf at 5 P. M. to-day for Bowling Green and intermediate points.

The Tarascon is the Henderson packet at 5 P. M. to-day from Portland.

The Glasgow arrived from Pittsburg yesterday with 250 tons of freight for this port. She will take her departure for Pittsburg at 4 P. M. to-day from the city wharf.

The Legal Tender, of the Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company, will leave the Portland wharf at 5 P. M. to-day for New Orleans. Capt. John Roberts, a clever gentleman, has command.

A couple of steamboatmen indulged in a little pistol practice on the Portland wharf yesterday afternoon. The particulars may be found in our local columns.

The Leonora No. 2 is to be placed on the docks here for necessary repairs. The Nat Williams has taken her place in the Madison trade.

Captain Elliott, of the Memphis and White river line, is still in the city. He's in search of a boat suitable for that trade.

The Kate Putnam, from Nashville to Cincinnati, had a full trip. She discharged a lot of sundries here.

The Lawrence, from St. Louis, was loaded to the guards with iron for Portsmouth. She will take it through. She discharged a large lot of freight here.

The tow-boat Little Condor passed down yesterday for Smithland to meet the Rover, which is coming up with a tow of iron for Wheeling.

The tow-boat Stella departed for New Orleans yesterday with sixteen barges of coal.

By a dispatch from Captain Neal we learn that the big Richmond will reach this port before daylight this morning. She will leave for New Orleans to-morrow.

The Mary Erwin will pass down for Arkansas river Friday.

The Anna, for St. Louis, has engagements here for 100 tons of freight, forty passengers and a large lot of stock.

The Virginia, from New Orleans, will arrive here on Friday.

The Natoma, lately sold on Black river, by the United States Marshal, is on her way out, bound for the Ohio river. The Argosy passed her at Clarendon in a crippled condition.

The difficulty with the Emperor, tied up at Parkersburg on complaint of Captain Dickinson, one of her owners, seems to be this: The Nashville Packet Company hold a lien on the boat for a considerable amount, and the papers of the boat are made out in the name of a member of that company, in trust for Captain Val. Horton. Captain Dickinson bought in the boat, paying cash, without being aware of this fact, and now, being apprised of it, he ties up the boat to secure himself.

The David Lynch, sunk near Gallipolis recently, was being raised by the use of levers at latest advices. She is probably afloat by this time.

The Falls City, from Green river, had the following for this port: 51 hhds tobacco, warehouses; 100 sacks corn, Smithers & Co; 400 sacks corn, R. H. Robinson; 2,250 hoop poles, Griffith, Ballard & Co.; 221 sacks corn, do.; lot of hogs, cattle, chickens, and turkeys.

Printers will get even with editors occasionally, vide the following from the St. Louis Democrat: "The printers will make mistakes, no matter what care the reporters may exercise. Some of them don't know what wheat is, and invariably stick it up 'bulk wheat.'"

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 2.—Weather continues to moderate. Monongahela 4 feet 6 inches and falling. Allegheny 5 feet 6 inches and falling. The ice in both rivers pretty well run out. Boats loading—Belle Vernon, Maggie Hays, Sallie, Mary Davage. Cornelia will not leave until there is more water; Julia was the only departure except the packets.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURG, March 2.—Weather cloudy. Ther. 32. The Monongahela 4 feet 5 inches and falling.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—River falling 5½ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Tyrone and Nashville, from Cairo; Rover, from Ohio river. Departed—Tyrone, for Cairo; A. Baker, for up river.

CAIRO, March 2.—Allegheny Belle No. 4, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; John Kilgour, Louisville to New Orleans, 4 A. M.; Minnesota, Cincinnati to Memphis, 11 A. M.; Robert Fulton, Memphis to Louisville, noon; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 4 P. M.; Dictator, Louisville to St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Memphis, 7 P. M. River fell 10 inches. Clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—Clear and pleasant. River falling slowly. Arrived—Mollie Hambleton, Evansville. Departed—Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Virginia, Louisville: Nakoma, Cincinnati; Julia, Vicksburg.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Arrived: David Watts, Tennessee river; Lorena, Pittsburg; City of Cairo, Memphis; Rubicon, Vicksburg; Lady Gay, New Orleans. Departed—Mollie McPike, Andy Johnson, for Keokuk; Forsyth, for Vicksburg; Melnotte, for Cincinnati. The river is still falling, and the ice is thinning out. Weather clear and mild.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The river is falling, with 20 feet in the channel. Weather moderating. Arrived—Emma Floyd, from Nashville; Darling, from Memphis; Kate Robinson, from Tennessee river. Departed—Anna, for St. Louis.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

The House passed a resolution yesterday providing for the appointment of a Board of Survey to examine and report upon the question of bridging the Ohio river. Until this is done, no bridges are to be built with less than four hundred feet span. This is the Senate resolution, with a slight amendment, and goes back to the Senate for concurrence, of which no doubt is entertained. A dispatch to this effect, from Captain A. Q. Ross, was read on 'Change yesterday.

The Madison Courier says:

Andy Harrigan was the recipient of a beautiful present in the shape of an umbrella, from the ladies of Louisville last Friday for his heroic conduct during the late accident.

The St. Louis Journal of Commerce says:

The "Mutual Aid and Improvement Society" is an organization of pilots of this city, duly incorporated, and at the present moment in full operation. An examination of their plan of working, by which information is conveyed to the members relative to all matters pertaining to the profession, is of the most admirable character. As soon as the boat arrives the exact changes which have occurred in the channel, the depth of water from point to point, the difficulties met at certain localities, and all else required by the society, are plainly and briefly noted on the records, and an outgoing vessel is immediately and accurately made acquainted with the facts. It was in this manner that the tides of the ocean and winds were mapped out by Maury, and maritime nations were made acquainted with nautical information of the most valuable kind. The constant changes taking place in our rivers require unremitted attention, and it will be apparent at once to any mind that a like system, always undergoing supervision, is absolutely requisite to insure safety and dispatch to our internal navigation.

The Evansville Journal of Monday says:

Col. J. V. Guthrie, Supervising Inspector for this district, returned from Terre Haute on [illegible], and is stopping at the American House. He will probably leave for Louisville this morning, unless detained by official business. On his way to Terre Haute he inspected the Try Us at Hazleton and the Cobb Webb at Vincennes. At Terre Haute he inspected the Eau Claire, and returning, he inspected the Dell near Decker's Station. During his absence he licensed several pilots and engineers. While at Terre Haute an application was made to license a young man not yet twenty-one years old as a special engineer. Col. Guthrie, though greatly [illegible] the manifest ability of the youth, was compelled to decline granting him license, the laws of the United States prohibiting the granting of license to any person under twenty-one years of age as [illegible] engineer. He advised the young man [illegible] in his effort to acquire a perfect knowledge of the profession, and to abide with patience the attainment of his majority.

As an illustration of the maritime importance of Evansville, we note the fact that twelve regular Evansville packets left this port on Saturday last for different ports as follows: Palestine and Morning Star, to Louisville; Ada Lyon, to Green river; Mollie Norton and Sallie V., to Henderson; Charmer, to Cincinnati; Clara Scott, Louisa and Petrolia No. 2 to Wabash river; Sam. Orr, to Eastport; Armada, to Cairo; Mollie Hambleton, to Memphis. All went out fair trips. In addition, there were at the wharf during the day, doing a large business, the Kate Robinson and Emma Floyd, and doing some business, the Sam. J. Hale, Darling, LeClaire, John Kilgour and John H. Groesbeck. The Quickstep arrived late at night, making thirteen packets and seven transient boats at the wharf during the day—in all twenty steamboats. We call the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury and our members of Congress to this significant fact.

The Nashville Union and American of yesterday says:

As the steamer Argonaut was descending the Cumberland last evening, on her trip to Cincinnati, she ran into one of the piers of the railroad bridge, by which collision a considerable portion of her guards was carried off. The cook-house was also stove in and badly damaged, and all the cooking utensils precipitated into the water and lost. A horse shipped by H. T. Mercer to C. J. Hale, Cincinnati, was knocked overboard, and the animal swam to [illegible], reaching the Nashville side in safety, and ran ashore, [illegible] up the bluff, and had not been captured when the boat left. Captain Dickinson, of the Argonaut, after the accident, landed his boat on the Edgefield bank, and addressed a note to Capt. Boyd, telling him to look after the horse and see that he was turned over to the shipper; that the boat had signed a bill of lading through to Cincinnati, but in the same [illegible] the provision "not accountable for accidents," thus relieving the boat of the responsibility. As the boat left shortly after the accident, we did not learn the amount of damage sustained.

The Argonaut proceeded to Clarksville, where she will make temporary repairs sufficient to enable her to reach this port. She has a lot of tobacco engaged at Clarksville which she will take on while her repairs are being made. Captain Dickinson came through to this city by rail yesterday.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Paducah rejoices in dry, firm streets.

The Mechanics' Fair at Paducah was a success, pecuniarily.

Dr. Lucas and family have removed from Madisonville to Hannibal, Mo.

The students of Center College celebrated the 22d of February with speeches.

Midway has nominated two tickets for town officers.

All criminal cases in the Franklin county Circuit Court have been postponed until the June term.

A thief robbed I. P. Fisher, Esq., of Danville, on Wednesday night last, of twenty-five dollars.

A young man in Midway has been fined $77 50 for flourishing a pistol and threatening to shoot people. That's right.

One hundred and forty odd persons were confirmed in the Catholic Church in Lexington on Sunday last.

Dr. Overlac, the Russian eye doctor, has been doing the hotels and citizens of Paducah. A confederate is under arrest for stealing.

Fourteen thousand and six hundred dozen eggs were shipped from Lexington during the months of January and February.

Dr. Adolph Drescher, a well-known German physician of Covington, died on Saturday afternoon.

Carrollton has voted to appropriate $200 per mile of the town funds for the purpose of building turnpikes to the railroad depot in Mill Creek and Worthville.

Fifty-two miles of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad are now under contract, and the work is being pushed forward in downright earnest.

The Daily Kentuckian has been revived at Paducah by Messrs. Prather, Martin & Co. It is a handsome and readable paper, and deserves to succeed, as it doubtless will.

R. S. Durham, a planter from Crittenden county, was chloroformed and robbed of all his money in a house of ill-fame in Paducah a few nights ago.

But thirteen miles of track remain to be laid upon the Cincinnati branch of the L. and L. railroad, and two new trestles to be put up. By the first of April the cars will pass over it.

Thomas McHale, of Newport, was re-arrested Monday upon the charge of murdering Marshal Thompson. His brother-in-law, Wm. White, of Newport, was also arrested. Both were lodged in the Covington jail.

A great revival of religion has been in progress at the Baptist Church in Dayton for the past six weeks, and many converts are being added to the church. Four persons were baptized on Sunday last.

The Lexington Statesman says it is probable that Dr. Chipley will not be removed from the Superintendency of the Asylum. We learn that Governor Stevenson has assured him of this fact. A new Board of Directors will be appointed.

In Lexington, Friday night, a Cincinnati "drummer" while quietly walking along the street was struck in the head by some one and severely hurt. He returned to his hotel, and while seated there by the fire was arrested by a policeman and lodged in the watch-house, and remained there until morning when he was released without trial.

The Paducah Kentuckian says it is gratifying to know that the success of the Paducah cotton factory is no longer questionable. We learn from a member of the excellent committee on subscription that nearly the amount requisite to authorize the commencement of operations has been raised, and that the balance will be secured in a few days.

All the proposed amendments to the charter of the city of Covington have passed both branches of the Legislature, and only require the signature of the Governor to become laws. Some of these amendments are highly important. One provides for taxing, as town lots, a large tract of land lying within the corporate limits, and known as the Southgate property. It has heretofore been taxed as farming land only. This amendment will add about $30,000 to the revenue of the city.

The city election of Newport took place on Monday. There was quite a spirited contest in some of the wards between the candidates for Council, resulting in the election of one Republican and four Democrats, which is a gain of two members for the latter. The last Council stood six Republicans to four Democrats. This year the figures will be reversed, and the Democrats will have six and the Republicans four. The Democrats also succeeded in electing their candidate for President of the School Board, two School Trustees out of three chosen, and two Assessors out of three chosen. The Republicans elected their candidate for Wharf-master.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Lynchburg, Va., has a chain gang.

Gen. Breckinridge is in Petersburg, Va.

Two rat terrier pups were sold at auction in Lynchburg, Va., the other day for $58 cash.

The postmaster at Brunswick, Mo., has been arrested for robbing a registered letter.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce numbers one hundred and three paying members.

Water Valley, Miss., has had a genuine burglary, the first on record.

The Tennessee State Medical Society holds its 36th annual session in Nashville on Tuesday, the 6th of April.

Supplies of radishes, grown near Norfolk, Va., are already beginning to go forward to the Northern markets.

Two negroes in Berryville, Clarke county, Va., had a shooting scrimmage the other day, and one had both eyes shot out.

It is said that trained dogs are soon to be introduced in Lynchburg, Va., to hold up the trains of the ladies' dresses on wet days.

The cotton factory at Water Valley, Miss., will be completed in time to commence operations this summer.

A catfish weighing two hundred and eighty pounds was caught in the Missouri river, last Thursday, a few miles below Randolph.

A negro boy broke his neck week before last, while playing "circus actor," near Eutaw, Greene county, Ala.

Fifty barrels of whisky and two tobacco factories in Petersburg, Va., were seized by revenue officers on Wednesday for violating the revenue laws by their owners.

The Greenville, (Tenn.) Union, President Johnson's home paper, says the statement that he will go to Europe soon after the 4th of March, is authoritatively contradicted.

A gentleman from Pennsylvania has been prospecting in the vicinity of Knoxville, Tenn., for a few days past, for a farm on which to engage in the cultivation of the sugar beet.

Nathaniel McWhorter, of Carroll county, Georgia, killed his father a few days since by knocking him in the head with an ax. The old man was in liquor and was trying to shoot his son.

A drunken man named John Chase killed a negro in Montgomery, Ala., Friday. The negro, who was driving a wagon, cried fire, and Chase drew a pistol and shot him dead, and made his escape.

John Haile, a German, living near Hudson, Mo., shot at a horse thief the other night. On going to the stable the next morning, he discovered that the supposed thief was a valuable mare, which his shot had killed.

R. W. Hughes, Esq., President of the Virginia and Kentucky railroad company, directs, in accordance with a resolution adopted at a late meeting of the Board of Directors, that a meeting of stockholders be held in Goodson, Va., on the 24th day of March.

The Tallahassee Floridian says: "At the late term of the United States District Court, held in this city, the grand jury brought in two bills of indictment against A. A. Knight, judge of the fourth judicial circuit of this State. One indictment was for 'opening and secreting letters'—the other for perjury in making a false return to the bankrupt court. Warrants were issued for his arrest on both indictments."

There is a story current in Richmond, Va., that General Stoneman had sat down to write an order, one day last week, removing Governor Wells and appointing Gilbert C. Walker, Esq., but that Wells no sooner got wind of the half-issued order than he communicated by telegraph with Washington, and the result was, General Grant warned Stoneman not to touch the Governor at his peril, and the order was consequently torn up and thrown into the fire.

The Columbus, Ga., Enquirer says: "The reports of receipts of cotton at the several Southern ports, during the week just closed, are not yet all in; but enough is known to show that they will still be light as compared with previous years. We judge that last week's will be the lightest week's receipts since October, and that a comparison now will show that the total receipts of the season are below those of last season to same date. Probably last week's receipts did not exceed 60,000 bales. For the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 91,000 bales.

The Meridian, Miss., Gazette says: The working young lady in the eastern part of this county who it was our fortune, soon after the late war, to see engaged in the laudable exercise of following the handles of a plow drawn by an ox, is married. Is anybody surprised that such a helpful specimen of Mother Eve's daughters could have found a good young man to join his fortunes with hers, after what some fastidious people call degrading work for a lady or nice young man?

The Lynchburg (Va.) News says Gen. G. H. Thomas, a Federal officer, whilst asleep on the cars of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, between Salem and this city, on Tuesday last, lost his pocket book, containing between $65 and $75 in money, and a check drawn by the First National Bank of Portland, Maine, on the Fourth National Bank of New York. The book is supposed to have slipped from the pocket, and to have been picked up by some person who did not have honesty enough to return it to its rightful owner.

The prospects of the Opelousas, Louisiana and Texas railroad are brightening. Our correspondent writes: "Leading capitalists have come into our midst, and have taken hold of it in the right way. Perhaps it is not generally known to the great reading world up your way that inexhaustible supplies of pure rock salt are found near New Iberia, through which this road will run. The operators have gone deep, and as yet have found no bottom to the stratum. It appears to extend in every direction. It was from this mine that Mississippi and Louisiana were in the main supplied during the war."

The dwelling of Mr. Thomas D. Childress, six miles from Christiansburg, in Montgomery county, Va., was entirely destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock last Monday morning. The fire originated in a part of the house that had not been used for some weeks, and is, therefore, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. All the furniture, five hundred dollars in greenbacks, several thousand dollars in notes, bonds, and accounts, were lost. No insurance. Mr. Childress represented the county in the last Legislature, was highly esteemed, very popular, and was not aware of having so base an enemy. No clew to the perpetrator of the cowardly deed has yet been found.

The Savannah News says: "Our correspondent at Jacksonville, writing hurriedly under date of the 23d, states that the negroes and soldiers had a riot on the night of the 22d, which resulted in one negro being killed, one soldier mortally wounded and several citizens wounded. The negroes raised a difficulty with a patrol of soldiers on the night mentioned and mortally wounded a soldier. The soldiers turned out to the rescue of their comrades, and a general melee ensued. About two hundred shots were fired. A number of balls entered private residences and wounded citizens, while some were also wounded while in the street. The fighting was not confined to any particular locality, but shifted every few minutes, making all parts of the town unsafe to its inhabitants. The citizens took no part whatever in the affair."

Gen. Grant's Talk.

The indications presented by Gen. Grant's reported conversation with certain visitors on Monday don't seem to be favorable. He stated to a Radical committee from the South that military matters in that section would be changed, and commanders assigned to duty there who were in sympathy with the administration. This, of itself, doesn't seem to mean much; we are not given to understand by it who are the commanders in the South that are to be removed because not in sympathy with the administration, and certainly there are some there who are quite as little in sympathy with the conservatives as with Grant and his friends. But when Grant, in reply to a question whether Gen. Sheridan would be sent back to New Orlean, said, "Not now; I desired Sheridan to come, but, owing to the condition of affairs in the Indian country, I have ordered him to remain there and pursue the Indians;" and when, in reply to a second question of the committee, he said that General Thomas would be retained in command in Tennessee, and that his visitors might form some idea as to what he would do from Thomas' retention; and when, going still further, he indulged in remarks which impressed the committee with the belief that the officers removed by President Johnson would be ordered again to their former positions, he assuredly gave strong grounds of apprehension that the hopes indulged in regard to him by a portion of the Democracy are not substantially founded. He would be glad, it seems, to have Sheridan back in New Orleans, and is likely to send him back there after all the Indians are killed, and yet it is universally known that Sheridan's entire administration of the affairs of New Orleans, Louisiana and Texas was as obnoxious and odious to every respectable white man over whom it extended as an administration could possibly be rendered by wrong, oppression, insult and outrage. Gen. Grant means to retain Gen. Thomas in command in Tennessee, and, as we have said, points especially to Thomas as indicating the general policy he intends to pursue, and yet we all know that Thomas is one of the extremest of Radicals both in theory and in action, having been guilty of as great an amount of scandalous misgovernment in Kentucky and Tennessee, in proportion to his advantages and facilities, as any military commander ever committed in the United States or any other country. Gen. Grant intends, as a rule, to restore to their former positions the officers removed by Johnson in the South, and yet the whole people know that Johnson's removals and appointments in the South, although some of the appointments might have been better than they were, never failed to give general satisfaction to the friends of law and order, and to bring about a vastly improved condition of things. Johnson has committed errors of judgment, and he has been crippled in the exercise of the legitimate functions of his office, but in consideration of what, under all circumstances of embarrassment, he has done for the South, he is entitled to the thanks not only of the South but of the whole nation. Grant, we think, will be doing, in general, a poor work in undoing the work of his predecessor.

We feel it to be our duty to point out to our friends the apparent significance of what General Grant, now about to be President of the United States, says and does; but we warn the people not to take his reported words and acts at more than their true value, which, after all, may not be very considerable. It may turn out that he is at present no oracle in regard to his own administration. He may neglect to do a thousand things that he means to do, and he may do ten thousand that he doesn't mean to do. He himself has probably little idea of the extent, the strength, and the number of influences that will be brought from all quarters to bear upon him, and just as little idea of the power they will exercise upon his official action. We hope, however, that, whether he shall be a good President, a bad one, or an indifferent one, no party or faction will be President over him. He can hardly be a worse President than the Radical faction would be; he may prove an incomparably better one.

Virginia.

The Richmond Whig, an able and spirited paper of rather doubtful political position, announces that it has reason to believe, from all it has learned from Washington, that, "under the administration of President Grant, even better terms may be accorded to Virginia than those asked by the committee of nine who recently visited the capital for the purpose of effecting a compromise; or rather that the form in which relief may be extended to the State may be less obnoxious to criticism and more considerate of the just sensibilities of the people of the State; in fact, that there is ground to hope that the whole of the Underwood abomination may be consigned to oblivion and the State restored to its rights under the Alexandria constitution, with such modifications as circumstances may require."

But, as preliminary to the winning of such a favor from the Grant administration, the Whig vehemently argues the necessity of a change in the present State Government and especially the election of a new Governor, who, sympathizing with the wishes of President Grant, would aid in restoring the State quietly and gently." And the editor names three prominent Republicans or Radicals, from whom he thinks that the selection of the new Governor might properly be made. Among the three, he rather gives the preference to a Northern Radical, a Mr. Walker, of Richmond. Now it is certainly desirable, highly desirable, that Virginia should be promptly and fully restored to her rights as a State; but if her people, to secure her restoration, must surrender their freedom of thought and action, must make their own will bow to the will of the incoming President and his party, must elect to political office by their own suffrages men whose political opinions and principles they reject and scorn, we would, if we were in their place, let our old State, much as we might love and cherish her, and for the very reason that we loved and cherished her, remain unrestored forever. The fate of Virginia may not be in her own keeping, but her principles are. If she cannot achieve the position that of right belongs to her, she can at least make sure of the maintenance of her self-respect. Will she condescend to purchase any right by submission to Radicalism? Even if she cannot win a support from her soil, must she needs try to live by eating the dirt?

☞ We try to be impartial, but we confess that we are unable to look at the negro except on the dark side.

Immigration.

Will immigration pay in its gross results? We say to the Legislature, consider it in this view, because it it won't, we don't want it.

Kentucky has little experience in this matter, let us listen to those who have more.

Mr. Wells, Special Commissioner for the United States, says each foreign immigrant arriving in this country brings in his pockets eighty dollars in gold; and further computes that the industry of each person is worth to the country one thousand dollars more, and the number of immigrants arriving annually is 300,000.

This puts twenty-four million dollars in gold in their pockets, and their estimated addition to the country's industry worth three hundred millions more. These figures are large, but their authority is the highest.

Without envy or grudging our Northern neighbors anything good they get, we intend to have a share of this wealth arising from foreign immigration.

Hitherto the above round sum of benefits has gone nearly in a direct stream along the Northwest. Is the channel of that stream as unalterable as the Ohio and Mississippi rivers? We dont think so. What we suggest is that Kentucky shall boldly hang out her shingle and try that question.

Further as to immediate profits, immigrants with or without property could not avoid paying county levy and poll tax each year after arrival. Public records show those rates to be over two dollars for each person each year. Say we could make our annual arrivals average from five to ten thousand persons for the next five years, it is plain that the counties would receive hundreds of thousands of dollars from that source, within that date, besides the State revenue they might pay.

Immigration, if successful in amount and quality, will pay more largely and continuously than any State undertaking. Give us in the next five years 50,000 foreign immigrants, writing home to their relatives abroad and describing their thriving condition here. We would, in fact, have that many foreign immigrant agents, free of cost.

Elections in Louisiana.

The carpet-bag conspirators against the peace and the rights of the people of Louisiana are still engaged in the exercise of all their ingenuity for the invention of schemes to perpetuate their power at every hazard and to render the disfranchisement of the white people of that State, that is, all such of them as are not carpet-baggers or scalawags, as complete as possible. The last device, resorted to by them for this purpose, is said to be the worst and most shamefully outrageous of all. One Campbell, claiming to be a member of the State Senate, has introduced into that body a bill purporting to be a bill to regulate elections in the State, but having no other scope and object than to give to a clique of the principal Radical officials the absolute control over the returns in all elections, State, parish and municipal, with full power to recognize as valid whatever returns they please and to rule out the returns in all cases where they choose to do so. No appeal from the clique to any tribunal whatever is allowed. The clique's decision, however flagrant, is final. It can not but seem difficult for the people of the country, outside of the pale of negro domination, to realize that a design so flagitious and barefaced can possibly be entertained even by the wretches who have been thrown to the surface of things in the South, but scalawag Campbell's scheme, as submitted by him to the Senate and approved and reported by the Judiciary Committee of that body, is now before us, and we can assure the public that we have by no means overcolored the dark atrocity of its character. Will it be adopted by the Louisiana Legislature? What can be expected to prevent its adoption by such a Legislature? What but the proposal of something even worse as a substitute, if worse is possible?

The Tenure-of-Office Tenacity.

Is it wise to say that the civil tenure-of-office bill was passed merely as an annoyance to President Johnson? Are we to put upon the record that all legislation of the past few years was temporary and trivial—mere expediency, without statesmanship or purpose.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Whether it is wise or unwise to put upon the record that the tenure-of-office law was passed merely to fetter President Johnson, that it was meant only as a temporary measure, that it was designed as a "simple expediency without statesmanship" or any other "purpose" than to restrain him individually, it is certain that a large majority of the Radical presses of the country and most of the Radical members of Congress, who have spoken upon the subject, *have* put this upon the record. The fact that the law was passed with such views and for such a purpose is unquestionably a most unworthy and disgraceful fact, but the masses of the Radical editors and of the Radical speakers and voters in Congress have put it distinctly upon the record nevertheless. Very few Radical editors and exceedingly few Radical members of Congress have opened their mouths upon the subject except to declare that the law so obnoxious to Grant and his friends was intended by their party as a mere temporary expedient, a simple device to paralyze Johnson, and that it should now be repealed in accordance with its original design.

If Radical eyes are not already open to the character of the shifts, the stratagems, the tricks, and the artifices of the greater part of the legislation of the Radical party, they will certainly be wide open to it after a little while.

Too Much Protesting.

The editor of the Chronicle writes to his paper in Philadelphia, stating twice over that "General Grant is and intends to remain in thorough accord with Republican principles and the Republican organization; and that he has taken care to indicate every day that he is completely identified with the Republican party."—[National Intelligencer.

It seems very strange that Gen. Grant, holding, as he no doubt does, that he has a good reputation for truth, veracity, and reliability, thinks it important to "indicate *every day*," necessary to reiterate *all* the time, that he is "identified with the Republican party." What can be the use of so much repetition? Is it needed to rebut some deep prevalent suspicion that the President elect is no Republican after all?

For our own part we have too much respect for Gen. Grant to believe that he is all the time giving assurances as to his political affiliations. We don't suspect him of thus belittling himself. If the apprehensions felt and expressed in regard to him by his own party are so great as in his opinion to render necessary his incessant protestations of fidelity to the party that elected him, matters are certainly becoming highly interesting in that quarter.

☞ The editor of the New York Tribune, who opposes the repeal of the tenure-of-office law, says that he hasn't inquired and doesn't care whether Gen. Grant is for the repeal or against it. He expresses himself quite curtly upon the subject. But he didn't always talk thus in regard to Grant's views and wishes as to public measures. When the subject of the President's impeachment was before Congress, he said very emphatically that Gen. Grant notoriously desired the impeachment, and that his desires should certainly be allowed to exercise a very great if not a controlling influence in the decision of the matter. Now what is it that has so changed the editor's position toward Grant? To be sure his present position of real or seeming independence is much more respectable than his former one of humble and abject submission, but what is it, we ask, that has changed him?

☞ President Johnson appears to have made up his mind, after a good deal of strong solicitation, to pardon Capt. Braine, the last, we believe, of the Confederate prisoners. Tens of thousands of persons who were and are disposed to be the President's best friends scarcely know how to pardon him for his slowness to pardon in worthy cases and his quickness to pardon in unworthy ones.

☞ We learn that on Monday last, at Franklin, Hon. W. W. Bush addressed the people and announced himself as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature. We presume he will have no opposition. Mr. Bush has been one of the most prompt, faithful, efficient, and influential members of the present Legislature, and he deserves the high regard entertained for him by his colleagues as well as his constituents. His pleasant and popular manners, genial disposition, and sound judgment have given him a strength and influence in the Legislature which he has used discreetly, and not only for the benefit of his own county but for the State at large.

☞ When you hear of a man's having been punished for crime, you may well exclaim, "poor fellow!" for if he were not "poor" he probably wouldn't have been punished.

☞ A Massachusetts paper says that Sumner is "the coming man." If he is he may come as leisurely as he pleases. We can wait.

☞ Who expects the negro to die out? Isn't he the "everlasting negro?"

CITY ITEMS.

Instruction in Elocution.

Persons who contemplate taking part in public exhibitions, or others, can secure the private instruction of a competent elocutionist by addressing "D. P.," care of this office.

Dr. Jones,

the successful Oculist and Aurist, of New York city, arrived at the Louisville Hotel yesterday, where he has been induced to remain professionally a few days.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Its Oppressions and How to Escape Them.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Still they come. Scarcely a day passes but what some citizen of Kentucky is arrested by the Federal authorities under the civil rights bill, dragged from his home and friends perhaps, and brought to this city—not unfrequently under a guard of soldiers—here to be tried in a strange city among strangers—often for some trival offense, such as an ordinary assault upon negroes. Thus situated, he is required either to give bail (often excessive) or to go to jail to await the pleasure of the court to give him a trial. Nine out of ten of the prisoners brought from remote parts of the State are ruthlessly thrust into prison for the want of some kind friend or sympathizing acquaintance to extend a helping hand and give the required bail. It not unfrequently happens that parties thus circumstanced are forced into trial before they have the requisite time to procure their witnesses and prepare their defense. Under such circumstances the Government has a decided advantage, and conviction is almost inevitable. Upon such convictions, when little or nothing is offered in mitigation, the court feels authorized to make, and often does make (with all due deference to His Honor) the sentence severe and oppressive. A case in point, illustrative of the principle, is here given. Some time last summer several parties by the name of Phillips, Norton, Cunningham and Gretter were arrested in another county by the Federal authorities, brought to this city, and tried before this tribunal for a common assault upon some negroes. They were, *of course*, found guilty, and were fined each $80 and costs (which were enormous), and sentenced to eleven months' imprisonment in the Jefferson county jail. Considering the nature of the charge, this punishment was certainly severe. Three of these parties have recently been pardoned by the President, and set at liberty. These are the only pardons that have been granted for convictions in this tribunal under the civil rights' bill within the knowledge of the writer. These pardons were obtained through the persevering energy of Lawless & Burton, a law firm of this city, who (as heretofore stated in your paper) succeeded, after a number of other lawyers had undertaken it and failed. The chief credit for this success, however, is due to the indomitable energy of the Hon. J. S. Golladay, one of Kentucky's distinguished members of Congress, whose powers are always brought to bear in favor of humanity and right. Kentuckians are justly proud of him. In conclusion, how long, we ask, will our State Legislature contribute to the oppressions of the civil rights bill, by refusing (through a mistaken idea that the people generally will oppose it) to pass a law making negroes competent witnesses generally in our State Courts? Echo answers, how long!

JUSTICE.

Portraits.

Life-like portraits painted from daguerreotypes, photographs, or other small pictures.

W. VER BRYCK, ARTIST, corner Fourth and Green streets, McDowell block. Studio open to visitors on Saturdays, from 9 until 1 and from 3 until 6 o'clock.

☞ Wall paper, new, cheap and elegant, for sale by Fitch & Lindsay, 75 Fourth street, next door to the National Hotel. Samples sent to parties in the country.

Weather Strips at Cost.

Desiring to sell out our stock of strips before the winter closes, we offer them at cost for 15 days. This article will effectually keep out the coal soot from around your doors and windows; also the cold and rain. FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth street.

For Sale.

A nearly new modern style brick residence, situated in one of the best neighborhoods of the city, on the north side of Chestnut, between Preston and Jackson streets, containing ten rooms, bath room, attic, servants' rooms, etc., with a good stable. All in the best repair. Lot 60 by 200 feet, to a 20 foot alley. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main street.

☞ Dr. Limerick's Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. The great virtue claimed for it, and wherein consists its superiority over all other known remedies, is in the fact that the cure is permanent. The chills once broken do not return.

HEGEMAN'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Cod-liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. Its superiority over that prepared on our own seashore is shown by the numerous cures performed by it when the inferior oils had been tried without effect. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market, and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. For sale by all respectable druggists in the United States.

For Sale.

A handsome residence on the west side of Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing ten rooms, bath room and attic, stable, servants' rooms and wash-house. Lot 50 by 200 feet. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main street.

REMOVAL.—Dr. Gaillard's professional office and place of residence is removed to 26 West Jefferson street, bet. First and Second streets.

MARRIED.

CRITCHLOW—COLEMAN—On the 17th inst., at Walnut-street M. E. Church, by the Rev. G. W. Brush, Mr. JOHN A. E. CRITCHLOW to Miss EMMA COLEMAN, all of this city.

HARDIN—Feb. 18, 1869, MALINDA, wife of John Hardin, Esq., of Breckinridge county, Ky., of apoplexy, in the 59th year of her age. mh3 d3*

☞ Missouri papers please copy.

RULE—SPARKE—In this city, March 2, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. H. Sparke, by the Rev. Mr. Spalding, CHARLES C. RULE, Esq., of Bourbon county, Ky., to Miss JULIA L. SPARKE.

DIED.

HARBESON—On the morning of the 2d inst., of pneumonia, JAMES KEITH, infant son of James P. and Mary E. Harbeson.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Jarvis, corner Center and Walnut streets, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 3d inst.

CASWELL—MARY E. CASWELL, infant daughter of Geo. and Mary C. Caswell.

The funeral will take place from residence, on Broadway, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, at 3 o'clock P. M. March 3. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HOLT—In Jeffersonville, Ind., Mr. ADAM HOLT, in his 74th year.

Funeral on Thursday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Wall-street Methodist Church, Jeffersonville. mh3 d2*

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Judge ROBERT C. CAMPBELL will take place from his late residence, on Chestnut, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, this (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

R. T. TORIAN,

TOBACCO FACTOR

—AND—

General Commission Merchant,

63 CARONDELET ST., New Orleans, La.

Liberal advances made on consignments to above house by

J. S. PHELPS.........LOUISVILLE, KY.
MACKEY, NESBIT & CO.........EVANSVILLE, IND.
G. W. JARRETT.........PADUCAH, KY.
CLIFTON DANCY.........CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

fe28 deod3m

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, NEW YORK. oc29 d&w1y

To Newspaper Proprietors.

SPLENDID HOE DOUBLE-CYLINDER PRESS FOR SALE.

WE offer for sale, at a low price, the splendid Hoe double-cylinder press lately used by the Louisville COURIER. Size of bed 36x57. It is in splendid order, been in use but little more than two years, has sheet-flyers and all the modern improvements, and is in better condition than the day it left the manufactory. For particulars address LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL CO. mh3 d3

Broadway Confectionery,

Corner Fourth and Broadway.

I RETURN my sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen for their past favors, and solicit their future patronage. The house has been remodeled, and nothing will be spared for the comfort of my customers. The cakes, candies, and ice cream shall be of the first quality. Parties and weddings will be served with great care and dispatch. mh3 d6 JOHN B. RIGAUDI.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS.

THE undersigned have invented and patented a GRAIN-TOLLER, by the use of which any rate of toll may be taken without weight or measurement, thus saving the labor of a hand to the miller. Apply for circular to C. R. & B. A. PEDEN, Franklin, Ky. mh3 eodim

LOCAL NOTICES.

Boils, Carbuncles, Eruptions and Pimples on the face, sallowness of the complexion, general debility, are brought about by an impure state of the blood. Rosadalis has been found to be a permanent cure for this class of diseases. It should be taken until all the morbid matter is carried out of the system, and the blood is changed from its vitiated condition to its healthy and normal state. It is safe and effectual, never produces the slightest injury, contains no mercury or other poisonous mineral. If you are suffering with any of these abnormal conditions of system, try a bottle. If you have a friend in similar condition, send him a bottle and he will ever thank you. Ask your druggist for it. mh3 eod3

FEATHER DUSTERS.

The largest and most complete assortment in the city, just received, and will be offered at very low prices. Call and see, at Rogers' house-furnishing emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. mr2 d4

Velocipedes,

with the latest improvements, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by R. E. MILES, Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturer, No. 52 Main street, between Second and Third. fe28 d3

For the Delicate Skin of Ladies and Children.

COLGATE & CO.'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP is recommended by consumers and dealers. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods. f12 eodim

TAKE NOTICE.

Persons having their teeth extracted at Dr. Yates' Steam Dental Establishment, 103 Second street, Louisville, Ky., will please call, as they will hear something to their advantage, as soon as possible. fe28 d3

To Gas Consumers.

The Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company are now prepared to introduce their gas into any private or public houses in the city, and guarantee to furnish a light greatly superior to coal gas and far less than one-half its cost. Orders left at the office, 206 Main street, will have prompt attention. fe24 d1m

☞ Wedding and visiting cards, monograms &c., engraved to order. All the latest styles of American, English, and French note papers always on hand. Initial stamping free at FRANK MADDEN'S, 105 West Jefferson. f13d1m

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no3 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. je17 dtf GRAVES & SON.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Stated meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity (No. 113) F. and A. M. (H. Bassett, Master.) THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clk. JAMES A. SANGSTON, Secy.

Second Ward Democracy

WILL meet at Kaapper's Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock, to elect delegates to the convention called by the Executive Committee for March 13, 1869. FRED. PERKINS, Pres't.

Third Ward Democratic Meeting.

AN adjourned meeting of the Democrats of the Third Ward will be held at Aurora (Miller's) Hall, on Green street, between Clay and Shelby, WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock, to select delegates to the Convention on the 13th inst. All Democrats of the ward are requested to attend.

Fourth Ward.

THE Democracy of the Fourth Ward will meet at the Turners' Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to appoint delegates to the City Convention. By order of the President. J. M. VETTER, Secy.

Fifth Ward.

THE Democratic voters of the Fifth Ward will meet at Odd Fellows' Hall (side entrance), on Jefferson street, between First and Second, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the city convention. All Democrats of the ward are urged to attend. mh2 d2

Sixth Ward Democratic Meeting.

IN compliance with the call of the Democratic City Executive Committee, the Democrats of the Sixth Ward will meet at Beck's Hall WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. mh2 d2

To the Democrats of the 7th Ward.

IN accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Committee, there will be a meeting of all the Democrats of the Seventh Ward on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Kentucky School of Medicine (Central Market-house), to select delegates to the convention to be held on the 13th of March, 1869, to nominate a candidate for Mayor. mh2 d2

Ninth Ward.

AN adjourned meeting of the Democratic Club of the Ninth Ward will be held at the Hook and Ladder House, on Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to elect delegates to attend the Democratic convention. All Democrats of the Ward are requested to attend. mh d2 F. SALISBURY, Pres't.

Tenth Ward.

IN accordance with the call of the Central Democratic Committee, there will be a meeting of the Democrats of the Tenth Ward at Smith's Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 3d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention to nominate a Mayor. All Democrats are invited to attend. mh2 d2

Eleventh Ward.

IN accordance with the recommendation of the Central Executive Democratic Committee, the Democrats of the Eleventh Ward are requested to meet at the Station House, Seventeenth and Market, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock, to select delegates to the Democratic city convention to be held on the 13th inst., to nominate a candidate for Mayor. All Democrats of the Ward are respectfully invited. mh2 d2

Twelfth Ward Meeting.

IN accordance with the call of the Executive Committee, all Democrats of the Twelfth Ward are requested to meet at the Johnson Engine-house on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 7½ P. M., to select delegates to the Convention to be held March 13. W. H. TROXELL, Secy.

Election Notice.

SHELBYVILLE AND LOUISVILLE TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election of a president, a treasurer, and six managers of the company will be held at the office of the Savings Bank of Louisville on SATURDAY, the 27th day of March, 1869. mh2 d4d J. H. RHORER, Treasurer.

GIVEN AWAY!

The Best Juvenile Magazine Ever Published in Any Land or Language.

A COPY OF

OUR YOUNG FOLKS!

For the first four months of 1869 will be sent FREE on application, to any one who wishes to examine the magazine. It has the best of Stories, Poems, and articles on Biography, History, Natural Science, Industrial Pursuits, Games, excellent Dialogues, and Declamations, by such writers as James Parton, Edward Everett Hale, T. B. Aldrich, Mrs. Diaz, Mrs. Stowe, J. T. Trowbridge, Lucy Larcom, Mrs. Prof. Agassiz, Elijah Kellogg, Epes Sargent, and others of the most popular American authors.

☞ Boys and girls, send on your names.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON. mh2 d3

Spring Trade, 1869.

NO. 285 MAIN STREET,

SMITH, AMIS & CO. are now receiving their unusually large and varied stock of **Spring Dry Goods and Notions,** which they offer to the trade at the very lowest prices, and hope by fair dealing to merit a share of the patronage of the buyers of goods visiting this market. fe28 dtf

SADDLERY HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.

I. F. STONE & SONS,

No. 8 East Main street, opposite New Galt House, DEALERS IN Saddlery Hardware, Carriage Trimmings and Materials of every description.

THE attention of Carriage and Wagon Makers and Saddlers is directed to a full and complete assortment of goods in their line, which will be sold at LOW PRICES. fe26 eod6m

Internal Revenue.

Annual Assessment

THE Assistant Assessors of this district are now taking the annual assessment of incomes, special taxes, or licenses, and articles mentioned in schedule A. Suitable blanks and all necessary information will be given by the Assistant Assessors of the several divisions. EDGAR NEEDHAM, Assessor Fifth District Kentucky, Custom-House. fe28 d3

HAVE YOU SEEN THE CELEBRATED ***KRAUSHAAR PIANO?***

If not, call at LOUIS TRIPP'S, Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson street, below Third st. fe28 deodtf

Furniture and Upholstery.

Rich, Decorated, and Plain, AT

J. W. DAVIS & CO'S

Cor. Ninth and Jefferson Sts.

ONE OF THE LARGEST FACTORIES IN THE WEST.

OUR stock is very large and well-assorted. We use none but the best and well-seasoned woods, and warrant all our work. All kinds of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, BED-ROOM, and OFFICE FURNITURE at prices within the reach of ALL. Steamboats and Hotels furnished and Furniture made to order. fe25 dtf

Velocipede Wheels!

Manufactured by **S. N. BROWN & CO.,** DAYTON, OHIO.

They also make a prime article of spokes and hubs for light carriage and buggy wheels. Send for price list. fe19 d1m

LOUIS STIX & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,

Cor. Third, Race, and Union Sts., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HAVING made a permanent engagement with the above extensive house, who keep up full lines of goods, in and out of season, I am able to offer inducements to my friends and patrons, and cordially invite them to give me a call and to send their orders. JOHN W. BURDINE, Formerly of Louisville, Ky. mh3 d1m

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 2, 1869.

SEALED proposals (which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each,) will be received until 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, March 10, 1869, for supplying fresh beef and corn beef, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded,) for issue to troops and others supplied by the Government at Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind.; also, to furnish the officers stationed at Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., with choice cuts of fresh beef.

The cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this contract must weigh not less than 800 pounds gross; the beef to be of good marketable quality. Beef from bulls, cows, and heifers will not be received; nor will beef in any case be received unless it complies in all respects with the required conditions.

The contract to be in force for six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1869.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business, and address.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee signed by two responsible persons, stating that, if a contract is awarded, they will enter into bonds for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. A bond of $5,000 will be required and a certificate from the Clerk of the County Court to the fact that each bondsman is worth that amount and over.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh and Corned Beef," and address the undersigned. M. P. SMALL, Bvt. Brig. Gen. and C. S. mh3 d6

Notice to Architects.

THE commissioners named in a recent act of the Kentucky Legislature for the building of fire-proof public offices at Frankfort are now ready to receive plans for the proposed buildings, and will afford the necessary information as to the character and dimensions of the proposed structure, on application to them, at Frankfort, on or before the 8th day of March, 1869. One thousand dollars will be paid for the plan, drawings, and specifications of the proposed buildings which shall be ultimately accepted by the commissioners. J. W. STEVENSON, Chairman Board of Commissioners. P. SWIGERT, Secretary. fe19 dtd

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Hackett, Callaghan & Co. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. THOS. HACKETT, JNO. CALLAGHAN, JNO. M. TRIGG. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 27, 1869.

Notice.

WHEREAS Mr. Timothy Dore, of Milwaukee, has this day purchased the former interests in the Wholesale Liquor business of John Callaghan and John M. Trigg in the late firm of Hackett, Callaghan & Co., the business in future will be conducted in the firm name of Hackett & Dore. All parties indebted to the late firm of Hackett & Callaghan and Hackett, Callaghan & Co. are requested to settle with the present firm of HACKETT & DORE. March 1, 1869—mh2 d6

Partnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me in business S. M. Hotchkiss and F. D. Stone. The style of firm will be I. F. Stone & Sons. I. F. STONE. Louisville, March 1, 1869. f28 d10

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing by and between J. M. Carson and A. H. Lemmon was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of February, 1869, so far as relates to the said A. H. Lemmon. All debts due the said partnership, and those due by them, will be settled with and by J. M. Carson, who will continue the plumbing steam and gas fitting business at No. 100 Fifth st., between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky., under the name of John M. Carson. JOHN M. CARSON, ALEX. H. LEMMON. fe26 d6

Dissolution.

THE firm of Olmstead & O'Connor is dissolved this day (Feb. 9, 1869,) by mutual consent, Charles and Charles A. Olmstead withdrawing. The business will hereafter be conducted by James O'Connor, Brother & Co. All unsettled accounts of the firm of Olmstead & O'Connor will be settled by Charles Olmstead or James O'Connor, at their old stand. fe17 d1m OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of Hughes, Goslee & Co., to do a HOG-SLAUGHTERING, PACKING, PROVISION, and GENERAL COMMISSION business, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and respectfully solicit consignments of all articles in our line. We are prepared to make the usual advances. WM. HUGHES, J. W. GOSLEE, JNO. D. TAGGART, GEO. W. TARLETON. de10d3m&w13

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of Gans & Cardoni is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle, and those having claims against it will do likewise. Either of the partners is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. Their fine stock of monuments, vases, tablets and headstones will be sold (commencing from to-day) under cost until the 15th of next March, on which day an auction will take place for the remainder; and the entire stock must be sold out without reserve. This is an opportunity very seldom offered to those who are in want of anything in this line.

Fla. Cardoni will continue to carry on the monumental trade as heretofore, at the same place, the well-known establishment,

Cave Hill Marble Works,

next to corner of Broadway and Bardstown pike near Cave Hill. JOHN W. GANS, FLA. CARDONI. ja31 dtf

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

TRAVELERS'

LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

J. G. BATTERTON, President. RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

On the 1st day of January, 1869, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky.

THE name of this company is the Travelers' Insurance Company; it is located at Hartford, Conn., and was incorporated June 18, 1863.

Paid up Capital, $500,000.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	$122,467 73
Cash in hands of agents, and in course of transmission	91,847 35
Amount loaned on mortgages of real estate	183,350 00
Amount loaned on railroad bonds	1,500 00
Accumulated interest on loans	5,746 88
Deferred premiums, being balance of semi-annual and quarterly premiums for the year	46,348 74
Stocks and bonds $671,378 25 / Other securities 73,042 37	744,420 62
Gross assets	$1,150,344 87

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and not due, and sundry items	$30,489 28

JOHN B. PIRTLE, General Agent, Merchant's Bank Building, Main street, below Fifth, Louisville, Ky. mh3 d12

STATEMENT

WASHINGTON LIFE INS. COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Made to the Auditor of State of Kentucky.

Amount of capital stock	$125,000 00
Amount of capital stock paid up	125,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	$137,005 75
Debts due, secured by mortgage	353,500 00
Debts due, secured otherwise	17,100 00
Debts due for premiums	259,092 26
Bonds and stocks	727,837 50
Other securities	57,250 02
Total assets	$1,501,985 53

LIABILITIES.

To banks and other creditors	$3,960 28
Losses unadjusted, awaiting proofs	984 52
Losses adjusted and not due	none.
Losses unadjusted	none.
Losses in suspense	none.
Total liabilities	$4,954 80

As per statement made to Jan. 1, 1869.

JOHN S. KLINE, Gen'l Agent, 141 Main street. fe28 d6&w1

To Gas Consumers.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS CO., February 26, 1869.

OWING to the increased size of the city, and the heavy losses that have been incurred by the old Gas Company, a rule, common to gas companies elsewhere, has been adopted, requiring a deposit of money to be made by all future subscribers, which money will be returned, with interest, when the parties cease to use gas and notify the Gas Company of this fact. fe27 d1m GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

SUGAR.

300 BOXES WHITE HAVANA FOR SALE BY BRANNIN, SUMMERS & CO. fe27 d6

VELOCIPEDES!

McDonald's Improved Compound Action THREE-WHEEL VELOCIPEDE.

THIS machine has several advantages over any other yet offered to the public, among which may be enumerated the great ease with which they are operated by the rider, the combined movement of the levers allowing the combined use of both hands and feet, or either the one or the other, as may be desired; the speed attained being greater than that of any machine propelled by the feet alone; and any person can learn to ride and govern it perfectly in a few hours' practice, and without the least danger of upsetting.

Having made arrangements with the inventor for the sole manufacture of the above machines, we are prepared to fill all orders promptly. BARBAROUX & CO., Corner Floyd and Washington sts. fe26 d1m

Washington Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, **Wool Carding Machines,** Machine Cards, and Smut Mills. DOWDALL, PAGE & CO., fe26 d3m Cor. Second and Morgan sts., St. Louis

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses

300 HHDS. Common to Strictly Choice New Orleans Sugars.
100 hhds. Prime Demarara Sugar.
100 hhds. Strictly Choice Demarara Sugar.
300 bbls. Lovering's Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars.
300 boxes White Havana Sugar.
300 pockets Choice Java Coffee.
500 bags Roasting Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Fair to Good Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Prime to Choice Rio Coffee.
300 bbls. Choice New Orleans Molasses.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., 34 Fourth street. fe10 d30

TRUNKS.

GREAT BARGAINS AT BRENNAN & DUFFICY'S, S.E. cor. Fourth & Main sts., under National Hotel.

WE would respectfully invite the especial attention of the traveling public and dealers generally to our large and splendid stock of Trunks, Traveling Bags, Valises, Ladies' Satchels, &c., of our own manufacture, which we are prepared to sell, at wholesale or retail, cheaper than any house in this city or Cincinnati. Country merchants are invited to call and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Trunks made to order. Repairing done at short notice. fe17 WeFr&Su1m BRENNAN & DUFFICY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mechanics' Co-operative and Building Association of Louisville.

BOOKS for the subscription of stock in this Association will be open at the office of the undersigned, 266 West Jefferson street, daily, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., until one thousand shares are taken, as provided in the charter and new code of by-laws.

Capitalists can have no better inducement offered for a remunerative investment, because authority is given to loan all the funds, upon real estate security, at any rate of di count which the borrower will agree to pay. mh3 d1m OLIVER H. STRATTAN, Pres't.

Assignee's Sale.

THE stock of hats, caps, furs, and straw goods of F. A. Vigini, 84 Market street, between Third and Fourth, has to be closed out. Those wishing bargains will call at once. f22 d6 B. F. FITCH, Assignee.

Whisky.

AS agents for James S. Snyder & Co., of Milton, Trimble county, Ky., we offer for sale 1,000 bbls of as good Whisky as is made in the State of Kentucky, we care not by whom or how made. Those wanting to make investments will find it to their interest to give us a call. We have samples at our office, and mean what we say. JOHN B. McILVAIN & SON, No. 13 Second st. fe27 d6

Notice.

THERE was filed in the Louisville Chancery Court on Friday, the 26th day of February, 1869, a petition by James P. Harbeson and Mary Elizabeth his wife, praying a decree empowering Mrs. M. E. Harbeson to trade as a feme sole, &c. f27 d10*

Removal.

WE have removed our stock of groceries, &c., from the corner of Brook and Market streets to the large and more spacious three-story brick storehouse, No. 51, on the north side of Market, six doors east of Brook street, where we shall be pleased to meet with all of our old friends and customers and the public generally. fe28 deod3 DANIEL & PORTER.

Potatoes—Potatoes—Potatoes!

200 bbls Early Goodrich Potatoes;
250 bbls Neshannock "
150 bbls Russet "
150 bbls White Sprouts;
200 bbls Peach Blows;
300 bbls Harrison;

For sale by BONDURANT & TODD, Agricultural Warehouse and Cement.

☞ Gum Belting, all sizes; Gum Packing, Nos. 2, &c. Large stock just received. New York prices, for cash, freight added. BONDURANT & TODD, Main street, between Third and Fourth, fe24 eod1m Sign of the Big Plow, Louisville, Ky.

Apple Brandy.

50 BBLS of old Kentucky and 25 bbls of Tennessee Apple Brandy in store and for sale by fe21 eod12 HACKETT, CALLAGHAN & CO.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of W. K. Allan, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and settle their accounts. All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly proven, according to law. J. T. ALLAN, A. L. CLORE, Executors.

The grocery and produce business of W. K. Allan, deceased, will hereafter be continued at the old stand, No. 18 Market street, between First and Brook, by J. T. Allan and A. L. Clore, the style of the firm being Allan & Clore, where we hope to meet the old customers of the house, and solicit a share of the public patronage. fe27 d1—Sa Su W&Sa

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Nails.

350 HHDS fair to choice Louisiana sugar;
600 bbls prime and choice " molasses;
1,500 bags fair to choice Rio coffee;
2,000 kegs nails;
160 bbls. sirup;

In store and arriving and for sale by ja21 d6m GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD, & CO.

Seed Potatoes.

EARLY Goodrich, London Lady, Harrison, Peach Blow, Russet, and Buckeye for sale by fe18 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Lubricating Oil.

WE are now receiving 27, 28, and 29 gravity, guaranteed pure and equal to lard oil for all kinds of machinery. For sale very low by f18 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Seed Oats.

800 BUSHELS very heavy black Canada Oats;
450 " " white "
500 sacks Missouri white Oats;
2 cars Northern Illinois black & white Oats;

For sale by f18 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Feed Oats.

HIGHEST market price paid for No. 1 feed Oats by f18 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Sacks.

NEW and second-hand resewed standard Gunnies; also 10 bales Burlaps, new; for sale by fe18 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company.

THIS company is organized for the purpose of introducing pneumatic gas into private residences, public and private institutions, both in this city and throughout the interior of the State. All orders for gas works, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly attended to by addressing the company. Office, No. 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky. fe20 d&wtf

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to H. H. Blackstone are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of all his effects to the undersigned, and are required to come forward and settle the same immediately. Those having claims will please come forward and file the same with me at my office, No. 131 Sixth street, between Jefferson and Green streets, within the next thirty days. Feb. 10, 1869—fe11 dif K. P. THIXTON, Assignee.

Who Wants Money?

HAVING a considerable amount of spare capital, I wish to purchase first mortgage or lien debts in sums not less than $1,000. Address Drawer No. 54 Louisville P. O., stating amount, description of property, book and page of record of mortgage, and discount offered.

P. S.—No applications for loans will be considered. ja29 dtf

Notice.

N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

APRIL ELECTION.

FOR TAX RECEIVER, A. RAMMERS. fe21 dte

FRANK ROBERTS is a candidate for City Tax Receiver. mh2 dte*

ASSESSOR.

A. W. R. HARRIS is a candidate for Assessor. fe24 dte

COUNCILMAN.

JOSEPH SAUER is a candidate for Councilman in the First Ward. mh3 dte

EDWARD FULLER is a candidate for the Common Council from the Ninth Ward at the approaching April election. fe28 dte*

Col. J. B. HUIE will be supported for Councilman of the Sixth Ward at the April election. fe23 dte MANY VOTERS.

CITY AUDITOR. A Call.

MR. JAS. W. ROWLAND—SIR: We do not know of any one better qualified to fill the office of City Auditor than yourself, and, if you will become a candidate for the office, you will be supported by MANY DEMOCRATS.

CHAS. F. SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election. fe28 dte*

CHAS. M. McGRAW is a candidate for City Auditor. fe19 dte

J. T. SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be held.

JOHN M. O'NEAL is a candidate for City Auditor. j31 dte

H. D. MATHIS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be called. ja29 dte

STREET INSPECTOR.

THOS. O'HEARN is a candidate for Street Inspector Eastern District. mh2 dte

CASPAR REBEL is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. fe26 dte

JOHN SHELLEY is a candidate for re-election as Street Inspector in the Western District. f21 dte*

JNO. G. ANTLE is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. fe21 dte

BOLIVAR HURST is a candidate for Street Inspector Western District at the approaching election. fe19 dte

WM. MODENBACH is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District. fe12 dte

D. J. BOWLES is a candidate for Street Inspector (E. D.) at the April election. fe12 dte

JAMES S. APPLEGATE is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western District. fe10 dte*

MIKE DIETZ is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Inspector (E. D.) at the ensuing April election. fe4 dte

AUGUST ELECTION.

LEGISLATURE.

OLDHAM COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for the Legislature from Oldham county at the next August election. fe14 dte

SPRING, 1869.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR

Having made arrangements to extend their **Wholesale Business** Would respectfully inform

SOUTHERN BUYERS

That their stock during the coming season will be LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE Than ever before, and an inspection of it before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.

Having their own buyers in each of the principal European markets, they will be able to maintain the long established reputation of the house for keeping desirable, salable goods, of which, also, their long experience as successful retailers is ample guarantee.

Their several departments are, viz: Silks, Dress Goods, Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Upholstery, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Out-fitting, in each of which will be found goods selected especially to meet the demands of Southern customers. Samples of new goods sent on application.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465, & 467 Broadway, Nos. 255, 257, 259, & 261 Grand st., NEW YORK.

Wholesale Warerooms, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, entrance on Grand street. fe23 d3m*

N. W. RAPHAEL & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

43 Fourth street, between Main and Water,

RESPECTFULLY inform their old Louisville friends and the public generally that they have opened a Southern house in connection with theirs in Mobile for the purpose of supplying the trade with all the choicest productions of the South, such as the celebrated Oysters of Mobile Bay, in shell and cans; also the greatest salt-water Fish in the world, such as Red Snappers, Pompano, Salt-water Trout, Sheephead, Mullets, &c.; also all of the FINEST EARLY VEGETABLES, FRUIT, &c., that can be produced.

All orders promptly filled and fully guaranteed. fe24 dtf

A. C. JOSLIN. I. W. DUNKLEE. R. J. MENEFEE.

BURNET HOUSE,

CORNER THIRD AND VINE STREETS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A. C. JOSLIN & CO., Proprietors.

This well-known hotel has, during the last SIX MONTHS, been REFITTED AND NEWLY FURNISHED, making it as comfortable in all respects as can be desired. fe20 d12

JOHN A. FULTON,

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

DAWSON, GA.

Consignments of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Flour, &c., solicited. Quick sales and prompt returns. Satisfactory references given if desired. fe20 d1m

INSURANCE.

Annual Statement

—OF—

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.,

December 31, 1868, as per certified copy on file in office of Clerk of Jefferson County Court.

Capital stock, paid up in cash	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	622,974 39
	$1,622,974 39

ASSETS.

Real estate, unincumbered	$435,025 00
Loans on mortgages of real estate	46,190 00
United States 5-20 bonds	139,289 37
Sundry State bonds, mark t value	138,263 18
Sundry bank stock, market value	2,0,107 00
Loans on stock collaterals	17,550 00
Bills receivable for inland premiums	59,855 30
Cash in hands of agents and due for premiums	273,831 81
Interest and rents accrued and balances due	98,423 49
Loans on call	4,616 34
Cash on hand and in banks	100,956 63
Fire and inland salvages, agency supplies, office furniture, and sundry investments	98,347 07
Total assets	$1,622,974 39

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$68,632 32
The greatest amount insured in any one risk	25,000 00

R. A. BROWINSKI, Agent. 145 West Main street, corner Bullitt, Citizens' Bank Building, Louisville, Ky. fe27 d6

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

"Life Association of America"

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

On the 25th day of January, 1869.

ORIGINAL statement on file in office of the State Auditor at Frankfort, Ky., and copy of same on file in office of the Clerk of Jefferson county.

Capital stock............None, being purely mutual.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$10,261 10
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate worth 100 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for	67,626 50
Debts due the Company, secured by pledge of policies	70,993 65
Debts due the Company for premiums	80,578 89
80 U. S. Bonds, 5-20, July, 186-...$1,000	80,000 00
70 U. S. Bonds......500	35,000 00
25 U. S. Bonds......100	2,500 00
49 U. S. Bonds, 1865......1,000	49,000 00
70 U. S. Bonds......50	3,500 00
Total assets of the Company	$349,512 06
Total liabilities of the Company	2,250 00

ISAAC EVERETT, Manager for Kentucky.

Office No. 46 Main, near Second, over Planters' National Bank, Louisville, Ky.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 1, 1869.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.

(Signed) D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor. fe26 d12

KENTUCKY

DEPARTMENT LIFE ASSOCIATION

OF AMERICA.

Office, No. 46 Main Street, near Second, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

OVER PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK.

DESIRING to organize in Kentucky a purely Mutual Life Insurance Company, on the very best basis, which should guarantee all the moneys received as premiums being retained in the State, we after a full and complete examination into the standing of the "Life Association of America," of St. Louis, Mo., being convinced of the responsibility of the said Association, have perfected an arrangement with its Board of Directors by which a Kentucky Department of said Association is established, which, in addition to the rights and privileges afforded by any home office, gives us all the advantages derived from a large accumulation of assets, and we cordially commend the "Kentucky Department Life Association of America" to the patronage of our citizens.

A. A. GORDON, THEO. SCHWARTZ, A. BRANDEIS, A. O. BRANNIN, W. GEO. ANDERSON, JOHN W. BARR, ROLAND WHITNEY, JOHN B. SMITH, R. E. WOOLFOLK. fe25 d6

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

On the 31st day of Dec., 1868.

Cash capital, paid up in full	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	706,611 91
Total assets	$1,706,611 91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	$105,241 65
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	150,469 83
Call loans on Government Securities, exclusively	129,930 00
United States Stocks (market value)	452,365 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (on real estate worth $1,136,000)	438,731 00
State, city, and county bonds (market value)	97,147 00
Other property, miscellaneous items	135,530 73
Bills receivable for inland premiums	80,321 70
Fire and inland premiums due N. Y. office	80,370 40
Salvages, interest, &c.	36,022 81
	$1,706,611 91
Liabilities	$119,231 03

As per sworn statement on file with the State Auditor, Frankfort, Ky.

MUIR & GRAY, Agents, No. 109 West Main street. fe25 d6

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK,

On the 31st day of December, 1868.

Cash capital, paid up in full	$200,000 00
Surplus	380,536 80
Assets	$580,536 80

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$24,233 73
Mortgages worth 50 per cent. more than same is mortgaged for	395,712 54
Debts due the company, otherwise secured, per vouchers accompanying	24,900 00
Due the company for premiums	13,147 08
United States bonds	233,325 00
New York State and county bonds	2,570 00
All other securities	7,113 28
	$580,536 80

LIABILITIES.

Losses in suspense and unadjusted	$48,993 11

As per sworn statement on file with the State Auditor, Frankfort, Ky.

MUIR & GRAY, Agents, No. 109 West Main street. fe25 d6

STATEMENT

OF

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

JANUARY 1, 1869.

Capital stock subscribed	$3,746,100
Cash paid on same, being 20 per cent	$749,220 00
Surplus	188,022 59
	$937,242 59

ASSETS.

U. S. 5-20 bonds, market value	$721,935 00
Cash in bank, Union National	94,296 96
Cash in office	1,442 84
Due from agents and city collections	39,584 30
Bills receivable (fire and marine premiums)	56,832 85
Reclamation and Salvages	8,550 10
Office Furniture and fixtures	2,595 64
	$937,242 59
Unsettled losses	$9,093 10

As per sworn statement on file in the office of the State Auditor, Frankfort, Ky.

MUIR & GRAY, Agents, 109 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth. fe25 d6

J. L. DANFORTH & CO.'S AGENCY, OFFICE,

Northwest Cor. of Main and Bullitt Sts.

ENTRANCE ON BULLITT STREET.

Statement of Condition of Insurance Companies on the 31st Day of December, 1868.

ORIGINAL statement on file in office of the Auditor of the State, at Frankfort, and copy of same on file in office of the Clerk of Jefferson county.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, of London and Edinburgh.

Capital	$13,000,000 00 } Gold.
Cash assets	13,608,803 85 }
Total cash assets of United States Branch (of which $200,000 are deposited with the State of New York as additional security for American policy holders)	$484,716 81
Liabilities for losses unadjusted and not due	13,773 71

Home Insurance Company, of the City of New York.

Capital	$2,000,000 00
Surplus	1,869,444 82
Total cash assets	$3,966,282 39
Liabilities for losses in process of adjustment and for dividends unpaid	106,857 48

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New York.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	530,926 92
Total cash assets	$1,548,395 56
Liabilities for losses unadjusted	27,266 64

fe21 d12

Statement of the Condition of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, on the 31st day of December, 1868.

ORIGINAL statement on file in office of the Auditor of the State, at Frankfort, and copy of same on file in office of the Clerk of Jefferson county.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is	$110,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is	110,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in hands of agents	$30,719 19
Debts due the company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, worth at least 100 per cent more than the same is mortgaged for	76,198 76
Debts due the company for premiums, loans on policies	247,880 27
Bonds owned by the company, to-wit:	
7-30 U. S. Bonds	4,500 00
8 pr ct do	10,000 00
5-20 do	23,000 00
10-40 do	9,000 00
All other securities	9,457 82
Total assets of the company	$400,097 04

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$2,000 00
Total liabilities	$2,000 00

S. F. SMITH,

GENERAL AGENT FOR KENTUCKY.

Prof. E. R. PALMER, M. D., and HENRY KERN, M. D., Medical Examiners.

Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth, over the office of the Western Insurance and Banking Company, Louisville, Ky. fe18 d12

COAL.

HAVING formed a copartnership with J. D. JOHNSON, of Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of transacting a wholesale and retail business in Coal, under the style of JAMES O'CONNOR, BRO. & CO., we are now prepared to furnish, by the barge load or in any quantities, delivered, the best Youghiogheny Coal (for general use), Pomeroy (for cooking), and Cannel Coal (for parlor use), very low for cash. We ask our patrons, manufacturers, and the public in want of Coal to call and see us at the old stand of Olmstead & O'Connor.

OFFICES—96 Third street; Brook street, between Market and Jefferson. JAMES O'CONNOR, JOHN O'CONNOR, J. D. JOHNSON. fe17 d3m

Spring. 1869. Spring.

MILLINERY GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS!

MILLINERS and MERCHANTS

PLEASE remember when you come to Louisville that we now occupy the five-story building directly opposite our old stand.

That we have Millinery Goods of every fashionable description.
That we have the latest novelties in staple and fancy Dress Trimmings.
That we have the latest designs in French Pattern Bonnets and Hats.
That we employ a full complement of first-class Milliners.
That we are therefore enabled to sell Trimmed Goods at New York prices.
That customers are entitled to the privilege of copying designs in our work-room.
That we fill orders promptly and carefully, allowing the privilege of returning anything undesirable at our expense.
That we sell at wholesale only.
That our prices are cheap as the cheapest.
And that, as usual, we wait on customers with a view of waiting on them again.

Very respectfully,

BAIRD BROS.,

212 MAIN and 36 SIXTH STREET, S. W. CORNER. fe16 d1m

DAVIS, STORTS & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO W. H. DIX),

KENTUCKY PLANING MILL,

Door, Blind, and Sash Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Building Lumber, Rough and Dressed, NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.—Having sold Messrs. Davis, Storts & Co. the Kentucky Planing Mill and Lumber Yard corner of Ninth and Broadway, I most cheerfully commend them to the patronage of my old customers and the public generally and bespeak for the new firm a liberal share of patronage. [fe20 d1m] W. H. DIX.

WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO.

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

CAPITAL $250,000 00.

Office North Side of Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.

A. F. COLDEWEY, Prest. WM. REINECKE, Secy.

DIRECTORS:

A. F. COLDEWEY, JACOB SCHROLT, WM. SPRINGER, C. HENRY FINCK, CH. STEGE, JAC. DOLFINGER, JUL. WINTER, M. MUTH, C. J. RAIBLE.

DEPOSITS of individuals, firms and corporations taken. Insurance on houses, furniture and merchandise. None but HOME RISKS taken. Losses promptly and liberally paid. U. S. Bonds and City Securities bought and sold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold. Sight Drafts on all parts of England, Ireland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland in sums to suit purchasers.

☞ Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. fe11 d1m

S. WATERS. ESTABLISHED 1830. W. B. FOX.

WATERS & FOX,

MANUFACTURERS

RAW AND BOILED

LINSEED OIL,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

White Leads, Zincs, Putty, Whiting, Ochers, Venetian Red, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Brushes, Metallic Paints, Sand-paper, Painters' and Artists' Colors of all grades, dry and in oil, and everything belonging to the Trade, Nos. 855 & 859 W. Main st., Louisville, Ky. fe28 d1m

Kentucky Marine and Fire Insurance Co.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office, 127 Main St., corner Main and Fourth Streets

☞ INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

☞ Cargo risks on the oceans, bays, lakes, rivers, canals and railroads.

☞ A cash return of 25 per cent will be made on all cargo premiums.

DIRECTORS.

E. A. Gardner, A. Brandeis, Jas. M. Duncan, W. E. Grinstead, D. R. Young, R. H. Woolfolk, W. C. H., M. A. HUSTON, Secretary. [ja18 deod3m] E. A. GARDNER, President.

A. C. McNEILL, Huntington, Tenn. M. H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. R. V. SANDERS, Late of Sanders & Johnson.

McNEILL, WRIGHT, & SANDERS,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

No. 115 Main st., between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY. dec3 eodtf

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

The Cotton Dental Association, No. 154 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, west side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and, as its specialist, have administered it to over 70,000 persons without an accident. Perform all operations in surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and examine specimens. B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

J. H. BEDFORD, DENTIST,

No. 20 Jefferson Street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. Teeth mounted on Rose Pearl Base. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No trouble to show specimens. no8 1 dtf

DENTISTRY.

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 157, now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical. fe15 deod

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja4 dtf

CHAMBERS BROS. & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

DISTILLERS' AGENTS,

Wholesale dealers in

Kentucky Whiskies

Highwines, Barley Malt, Rye, Hops, &c. &c.

No. 11 West Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY. fe21 d6m

Louisville Standard Scale Works.

RANKIN, FRIES & CO.

(Successors to Rankin & Bro. and Nelson & Davis),

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Hay, Stock, Coal, Railroad, Counter, and Platform

SCALES,

BRASS & IRON BEAMS, Steamboat, Warehouse, & all other kinds of Trucks, AND STORE WAGONS, SKIDS, &c., **No. 89 Sixth Street,** Bet. Market & Jefferson, LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Repairing of Scales and Blacksmithing promptly attended to. fe10 eod6m

WOODCOCK BOURBON

Pure Copper Whisky.

WOODCOCK BOURBON DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO. Jefferson Co. Ky.

WE offer to the trade our large stock of copper-distilled whiskies, new and old, in bond or tax paid, at the lowest market prices. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO., fe3 deod3m No. 3 Main street.

Opening of Spring Trade, 1869.

L. & G. BRONNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MILLINERY, STRAW, & FANCY GOODS,

No. 171 Main Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth, north side.

WE would respectfully advise the Trade that we are now and will be daily receiving our Spring and Summer stock, consisting in part of Ribbons, Silks, Laces, Crapes, Illusions, Flowers, &c. We will constantly keep on hand Straw Goods of every description and style; also Trimmed Hats, a general line; in fact a complete assortment of all kinds of Millinery Goods pertaining to the trade. To the above we have added a general stock of Fancy and Domestic Notions, such as Dress Trimmings, Parasols, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. To this we call your special attention, and will offer all above goods to the trade at the very lowest Eastern prices. Thanking our old friends and patrons for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. L. & G. BRONNER & CO.

Prompt attention will be paid to orders. fe13 eodim

Important to Builders.

MANTELS & GRATES.

The Most Complete Assortment in the West Manufactured by

COCHRAN, HACKETT & CO.

WE keep constantly on hand a large stock of Plain, Enameled, and Marbleized Iron Mantels, which we are selling at exceedingly low prices; also, Marbleized Slate Mantels of every variety of color and style. Our Enameled and Plain Grates are all of the latest and most approved patterns known to the trade, and for beauty of finish and cheapness have no equal in the market.

BUILDERS,

And those who contemplate building, would consult their own interest by examining our stock of Mantels and Grates before making contracts, as we are satisfied we can possibly sell them cheaper and more durable mantels than can possibly be made of wood. COCHRAN, HACKETT & CO. fe16 d1m No. 153 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $0 00 per line per month.

A. McBRIDE, Hardware and Cutlery, No. 75 Third street.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, manufactured by SNEAD & CO., Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, Tenth street, corner Main and Tenth street.

BULL, G. T. & CO. Iron, Hardware, Horse and Mule Shoes, 87 E. Market st. dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

HODAPP, VAL.—Dealer in Leather and Findings, No. 18 north side Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets.

HARLAN & NEWMAN.—Attorneys at Law Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JAMES & CO., THOS. (successors to Fulton, James & Co.,) Dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS.—BARNUM & STANBERRY, proprietors, No. 26 Sixth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 Clay st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORGN, Prop's.

LANEDAVID.—Sheet-iron Worker, 173 and 175 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW, J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, Manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 131 West Main street.

WEBB, J. C. & CO.—Blank Book Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books and Stationery, No. 90 Main st.

WOOD, J. C.—Manufacturer and dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

YOUNG, JOHN P.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard. Manufacturer of all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c., 369 Fulton, above Campbell.

LAWYERS.

FRANCIS HAGAN. J. R. DUPUY.

HAGAN & DUPUY,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

NO. 33 COURT PLACE, mh3 deodim LOUISVILLE, KY.

JAMES MONTGOMERY,

Attorney at Law

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

REFERENCES—Vene P. Armstrong; Warren M...; Ainslie, Cochran & Co.; Gathright & Co. fe30 1m

R. T. DURRETT,

Attorney at Law

Office No. 11 Court Place, in Dannecker Building.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the City and gives special attention to the collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts and rents, and the buying and selling of real estate. fe1 dtf

C. M. SMITH, Attorney-at-Law, will practice in Nelson and Bullitt counties, and in the Supreme Court. Office at Bardstown, Ky. The services of William Johnson, Esq., secured in conjunction with my own, in all cases where they are desired. ja21 deodim

P. A. GAERTNER.

Attorney at Law

No. 35 Court Place, LOUISVILLE KY.

ALL business intrusted to me promptly attended to. j16 eodtf

THOS. L. DODD (late of Glasgow, Ky.), ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 9 Cedar street, Nashville, Tenn.

REFERENCES—Members of the Bar, Glasgow, Ky.; Louisville Merchants from the Green River country; Cooke, Settle, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Robert Murrell, Commission Merchant, New York; Hon. J. E. Barrick, Atlanta, Ga.

ALBERT PIKE. ROBT. W. JOHNSON.

PIKE & JOHNSON,

Attorneys, Counselors & Solicitors,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS firm will practice in the U. S. Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government and its departments.

The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has been long known in the legal profession of the country, and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business, during many years of public service in the House and Senate, and both members are well known to those who may need them.

GLEN ECHO MILLS

GERMANTOWN, PHILA.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS,

Oil-Cloths,

AND

MATTINGS.

WAREHOUSE

509 Chestnut street, opposite Independence Hall, PHILADELPHIA. fe21 eod6m

FALLS CITY

Vinegar Factory

AUG. HORSTMAN,

27 FOURTH ST.

BEST quality of Wine, Cider, and Apple Vinegar, and Pickles in barrels. fe17 eod6m

St. Charles Hotel, Portland, Ky.

FOR parties wishing a desirable place to board this house offers superior inducements. The grounds connected with it are large and elegant, affording a splendid play-ground for children, and the coolest resort during the summer to be found in the city. To persons doing business in the city, and wishing their families to escape the heat of the city, prices reasonable. Terms moderate. This house is patronized by ALLEN & CHOLLAR, Proprietors. Street cars for the city pass the door every 15 minutes.

WANTED.

WANTED—10 gardeners, 6 porters, 6 men with their wives to go to country. Farm hands and all others supplied with free class help on short notice. Mrs. LOEFFLER, Employment Office, No. 153 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. McNAIR & Co.'s Agents.

WANTED—2 gardeners, 4 men and wives, 7 coachmen, 2 farm hands, boys, &c.; 15 porters with and without wives, also 2 stablemen for private families; and 3 check clerks. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 3d street, near Main. John C. Ferson sec.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Apply at No. 277 Fourth street, between Madison and Chestnut.

WANTED—To sell a WOLLESALE BUSINESS. Well established, and a good run of trade. Very small capital required. For particulars call at once on S. W. RAPLEE, corner First and College s s. mhd dlt

WANTED—SITUATION—A lawyer, from Mississippi, of over twelve years' practice, being compelled, through continued ill health, to resign in some more active pursuit, desires a traveling agency from some responsible house in Louisville to represent its interests, collect or secure its claims, solicit trade, and in fact do anything which would serve its material prosperity. He has an extensive acquaintance in the Southern and Southwest. Please address S. M. J., care F. C. Weiman, Esq., Marshal J. Chancery Court. Most unexceptionable references can be given as to capacity and fidelity. mhd eod3

WANTED—SITUATION—A middle-aged lady wishes a situation to take charge of children or do housework, or care of children—no incumbrance whatever. Can be seen at present at No. 1 Green street, between Preston and Jackson. Address TALULA, Postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION AS TEACHER—By a lady with years of experience, fully competent to teach all of the English branches and music. Can give the best of good references given. Address "CLASS," P. O. Box 4539, Jeffersonville, Ind. mhd dlt

WANTED—WHITE WOMAN—Good cook and washer, for a small family. One who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 1 Green street, south of Jefferson, between Fifteenth street, at R. R. MILLARD'S. mhd dlt

WANTED—A fact that an elegant album is given away with every dozen cabinet photographs. Only $2.00 per dozen. Southern Art Place, 504 Main st., between Second and Third.

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a cash capital of $2,000, in a cash business that pays from $1,500 to $2,000 per year. Address L., Louisville P. O. with full name. mhd dlt

WANTED—A FURNISHED FARM—To cultivate on the shares, by a practical Kentucky farmer who thoroughly understands the breeding and raising of all kinds of stock, and is also well skilled in the handling of fruit—one who is used to the cultivation of the fruit and kitchen garden. The farm must be situated on a railroad or navigable river, Kentucky immediately accessible to this market and Louisville. Not over 300 acres of good grass and arable land, with a part of it well adapted to corn-growing. Address, full list of March, "Kentucky Farmer," Louisville, Ky., stating the leading particulars. The larger farm is preferred, but the smaller one will be accepted if the land is first-rate and in good condition. Only a responsible party will be taken into correspondence. Will be glad to visit the owner. feb eod4 wtw

WANTED—RESIDENCE—A first class residence, to rent, or purchase, containing 12 or 13 rooms, with gas, water, and all the modern conveniences. Must, if to rent, be in a healthy locality, not too far out and in a good neighborhood, between Second and Fourth streets, and not more than three squares from Broadway. Any one having such a place to dispose of for part or all cash, can hear of a purchaser by addressing "Home," at the Courier-Journal office, stating where it is located, and the lowest price. No pointing a time when the premises can be examined. feb 20

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. Have employed 2,000 girls and never knew a good girl to once. All capable, respectable females can get employment by calling at the above well established free. Persons in want of help will find it to their interest to call. Office on Main street, between Second and Third. jan3 dlf

WANTED—TO BORROW—From $10,000 to $20,000, at 10 per cent. on good real estate security. Apply or address, with particulars, box 1, postoffice. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 1008 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. feb 25

WANTED—OLD REVOLVERS—Colt's army or navy, Remington army and navy, and Smith & Wesson cartridge revolvers for exchange for new Colt's and Long Range A. H. Rifles. MAN, 134 Third street. feb6 dlf

WANTED—WOOD-CHOPPERS—At Belmont Furnace, Bullitt county, Ky. To good choppers steady employment will be given. Apply at Belmont Furnace, or either farmed to P. P. DEWEES & CO. feb1 dlm

WANTED—Eight canvassers for State of Kentucky on fast selling staple article. Only $100 per week. Address, with stamp, for particulars, Brown & Barfield, General Agents, Drawer 1824, Louisville, Ky. Good salaries and reference required. feb 25 dlw

WANTED—Agents to sell the Improved Lightning Clothes Wringer. Sells at sight. Every family will buy. Sample sent on receipt of $2.50. Liberal terms to agents. Address, with stamp, for circulars, Brown & Barfield, General Agents, Drawer 1824, Louisville, Ky. Terms liberal. Good reference required. feb 25

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 A DAY—To male and female agents, to introduce the celebrated Shuttle Sewing Machine. Sells at sight. Also a book, and a fine oil painted tinsible sketches in the market. Both sell at sight. All others are humbugs. Statements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution. Also our new and popular Chromo, "Lincoln and Johnson." A. ANDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. feb 25 dlf

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the American Wringing Machine. Price $6. The simplest, strongest and most durable wringer ever invented. Will turn 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. feb 25 dlf

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Musical Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several clerks, soliciting agents and canvassers. Call or address at the office, No. 19 Bank street, near Fourth street. feb

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—handsome modern two-story brick residence, with all conveniences, No. 1 Preston street, between Jefferson and Chestnut. Lot 50 feet front by 150 deep. Water and gas throughout. Possession given at once. Apply to the owner on the premises, or to Messrs. Bullitt & Shallcross, Real Estate Agents, No. 11, Fifth street. feb 25 dlw

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 DRUG STORE—Apply to J. SCHNEIDER, southeast corner Second and Market. mhd dlf

FOR SALE—CRESCENT SALOON—A No. 1 stand and fixtures and lease of 3 years. Rent reasonable. Apply to 19 (or Angel) 3 in advance. The room above will rent for more than half the whole rent. Inquire of proprietor, corner Fourth and Main, Market and Main, between Fifth and Sixth, south side. feb 25

FOR SALE—A ELEGANT RESIDENCE—A two-story brick, with attic, situated in one of the most desirable portions of the city. Lot 50 feet front. The house contains 8 good rooms, exclusive of hall, pantry, bath-room, and 2 rooms in the attic. Also, a good two-story building, 22 by 16 rooms attached, the lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, fronting on a 20 foot bowlstead alley. There is No. 1 two-story brick coal yard connected with the premises, carriage-house, coal-house, cow-house, poultry-house, &c. Apply to the owner, No. 1 Preston street, or to SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 69 Jefferson street. feb25

FOR SALE—A LOT—On the north west corner of Jefferson and Hancock streets, in front by 100 deep. Apply to C. W. ANDERSON. feb 25 dlf

FOR SALE—WATCHES AND CHAINS—Gold and Silver Watches and Chains for sale at great bargains. No humbug. Call and see them at the Factory, 134 and 136 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. feb dlf

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW—MILLS—Of the latest improvement; steam engines, shafting and pulleys of all sizes, to manufacture order. Parties wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call at the Indiana Foundry and Machine Works, southeast corner of Floyd and Main streets, where they can see all the above named articles. DAVID E. KEYT. jan 5 dlw

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, a font of old style type, which is the attention of Foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office.

GREAT LAND SALE

IN

HENDERSON COUNTY, KY.,

Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1868.

Seven Rich and Highly Improved Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots, to be disposed of in

IN SHARES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - - $150,000

2 Prizes, each - - 27,500
4 Prizes, each - - 13,750
280 Prizes, each - - 120
140 Prizes, each - - 100
84 Prizes, each - - 80
Making 511 Prizes in All.

Tickets, Five Dollars.

THE drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Ky., on the 1st day of September, 1869. Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, the conditions of the sale, and other information. Address, for tickets and agencies,

T. MORGAN—In the prize region, near thriving villages. Lands in Kentucky or saw-mills may be taken in part pay. Apply to GRESHAM, RESING-TON & CO., 94 West Main street, and Third street, Louisville, Ky. aldd daw3w

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—BUILDINGS—The buildings on E. Green street, near the Deaf-Mute Institute, occupied as the Louisville Democrat office. There are two front and one back building, substantial and convenient for a newspaper establishment. It is suitable and well situated for a planing or gas-fitting shop or any manufacturing business. Apply at the Water Office from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. E. HUTCHINGS. mhd dlf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The three-story brick warehouse on the east side of Ninth cross street, between Main street, opposite Jas. Bridgeford's, lately occupied by Hall & Ford. There is an abundance of water in the Fifth and Main, or PATRICK JOYES. Jan 1 Place.

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—An x xcedingly desirable brick cottage, containing 6 rooms, in good order and with every convenience. Possession of the premises can be per based low if desired. Apply on the premises, 278 Campbell st., between Jefferson and Green. mhd dlf

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the best located corner grocery stores in the upper portion of the city. Possession given immediately. Apply to ALEX. KENDALL, Real Estate Agent, 136 Jefferson street, near Preston. mhd dlf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A handsomely furnished front room in the Hamberger & Bloom Block; will rent it with or without furniture, if preferred. Apply to C. D. FRYER, 163 Fourth street. mhd 2d

FOR RENT—STORE-ROOM—A large store-room, 20 by 100 feet, on the south side of Market street, first door East of Brook, a good stand for any kind of business. Possession given immediately. Rent done well. For further information inquire of T. ARMSTRONG & SUMMERS, No. 67 Jefferson, between Second and Third. mhd 2d

FOR RENT—THREE DESIRABLE BOARDING HOUSES—Apply to C. D. FRYER, No. 138 Main st., between Green and Walnut. mh 27

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—No. 8 Third street. Apply at No. 48 Bullitt street, at Odd's Association. A. J. HARRINGTON, Jr. mhd dlf

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE —Situated on Green street, between First and Second. Also a splendid business. Apply to GRESHAM, RESINGTON & CO., 94 West Main, near Third street. feb dlf

FOR RENT—BRICK-YARD—In a desirable and convenient locality in the city. Only $100 per month. Southern Art Place, 504 Main st., between Second and Third. mhd 2d

FOR RENT—A PARTNER—With a cash capital of $2,000, in a cash business that pays from $1,500 to $2,000 per year. Address L., Louisville P. O. with full name. mhd dlt

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED FARM—To cultivate on the shares, by a practical Kentucky farmer who thoroughly understands the breeding and raising of all kinds of stock, and is also well skilled in the handling of fruit—one who is used to the cultivation of the fruit and kitchen garden. The farm must be situated on a railroad or navigable river, Kentucky immediately accessible to this market and Louisville. Not over 300 acres of good grass and arable land, with a part of it well adapted to corn-growing. Address, full list of March, "Kentucky Farmer," Louisville, Ky., stating the leading particulars. The larger farm is preferred, but the smaller one will be accepted if the land is first-rate and in good condition. Only a responsible party will be taken into correspondence. Will be glad to visit the owner. feb eod4 wtw

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A first class residence, to rent, or purchase, containing 12 or 13 rooms, with gas, water, and all the modern conveniences. Must, if to rent, be in a healthy locality, not too far out and in a good neighborhood, between Second and Fourth streets, and not more than three squares from Broadway. Any one having such a place to dispose of for part or all cash, can hear of a purchaser by addressing "Home," at the Courier-Journal office, stating where it is located, and the lowest price. No pointing a time when the premises can be examined. feb 20

FOR RENT—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. Have employed 2,000 girls and never knew a good girl to once. All capable, respectable females can get employment by calling at the above well established free. Persons in want of help will find it to their interest to call. Office on Main street, between Second and Third. jan3 dlf

FOR RENT—OR LONG LEASE—The second story of the new brick store-room on Fourth street, containing several large rooms, suitable for any light business or for a dwelling at the same time, as it has conveniences for the purpose. Also, a large and commodious store-room and basement, with counters, shelves, fixtures, &c., for the sale of dry goods, notions, and only a few minutes' walk from either side of the city. Apply to C. W. MARK and Co., Fifth street, between Main and Market. feb 20 dlf

FOR RENT—A GOOD COTTAGE, containing 8 rooms. For rent, with 18 acres of ground, on Market street, Shelbyville, and shown at any time. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 164 Main st. feb 25 dlf

FOR RENT OR SALE—A RESIDENCE—Two-story and a half brick, on south side Chestnut, second door east of Jackson street. Apply at 218 Second st., or to JAMES LEWERS, 23 Court Place. feb dlf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—A nicely furnished room, at No. 75 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. jan3 dlf

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The second story of the new brick store-room on Fourth street, containing several large rooms, suitable for any light business or for a dwelling at the same time, as it has conveniences for the purpose. Also, a large and commodious store-room and basement, with counters, shelves, fixtures, &c., for the sale of dry goods, notions, and only a few minutes' walk from either side of the city. Apply to C. W. MARK and Co., Fifth street, between Main and Market. feb 20 dlf

FOR RENT—A GOOD COTTAGE, containing 8 rooms. For rent, with 18 acres of ground, on Market street, Shelbyville, and shown at any time. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 164 Main st. feb 25 dlf

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FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large store-house, No. 11 Main street, bet. First and Second. Apply on the premises. feb dlf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several young men can get boarding for $3 per week at 296 Second st. mhd dlw

BOARDING—A pleasant front room with small room attached, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at 164 Jefferson, bet. Third and Fourth. Reference exchanged. jan1 dlf

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front room, with good board, in a private family, at 164 Jefferson, bet. Second and Third, south side. Fourth streets. 19 decdlf

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, in Courier-Journal building, is the best place for boarding-house in the city. Board per week $3. Meals—breakfast, 6 to 8, dinner, 12 to 2, supper, 5 to 8. Saloon is stocked with the finest liquors in the city. dlm dlf

BOARDING—Wife or without rooms, southeast corner Second and Green streets, opposite Public School. L. STRAUS, Agent. oct6dlf

LOST.

LOST—DOG—A black and tan bitch about four months old, answers to the name of Fanny. Last seen on Market street, near Market. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of Fitch & Lindsey's, 75 Fourth st. mhd dlt

LOST—SPECTACLES—In or near the Baptist church, on Walnut street, which can be identified by stamped spectacles. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at No. 1064 Walnut street. mhd dlf

LOST—BREAST-PIN—On Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Saturday, a gold pin, set in green to Custer, or Custer to Broadway, a large gold breast-pin, with a horse-shoe set in green. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 1 Custer street. mhd dlf

LOST—DOG—A black-and-tan shot strayed from the corner of Hancock and Madison streets; had no collar on; is mostly master; left his master Saturday, and a fine will be retained as additional security. Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. C. B. SHEPHERD, } Dep'ts. mhd 3d5

Marshal's Sale.

Henning & Speed } In Chancery, No. 21,927.
Fredrick Brooks, }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of two-thirds and three months, the following described property, to-wit: Situated and lying on the north side of Broadway, in the City of Louisville, Ky., and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, running thence with Fourth street 50 feet to the alley; thence with said alley 150 feet; thence parallel with Broadway 50 feet; thence with the line of Lot No. 4 to the beginning, being Lot No. 3 in square 13.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Dep'ts.
mhd 3d5

Marshal's Sale.

Edgar Needham } In Chancery, No. 21,078.
Mason, W. Sherr'll, }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit: A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the south side of Main street, between Preston and Floyd streets, fronting 25 feet on Main street, and running back 100 feet to a 20-foot alley, and bounded as follows: Beginning in the south line of said Main street 75 feet east of the corner of Floyd and Main streets, running thence with said alley 100 feet; thence westwardly 25 feet to the building said property lies back or eastward of the Preston-st. house.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Dep'ts.
mhd 3d5

Marshal's Sale.

Wm. Bannon } In Chancery, No. 20,331.
against }
C. Shannon. }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the following described property, to-wit: A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, on the south side of Broadway, and on the west side of Preston street, between Broadway and Kentucky, and running thence with Preston street 50 feet; thence westwardly 100 feet to the alley; thence with said alley 50 feet; thence eastwardly 100 feet to the beginning, and being Lot No. 1 in square 13.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Dep'ts.
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The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

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The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Dep'ts.
mhd 3d5

Marshal's Sale.

S. A. Lewers } In Chancery, No. 7,531.
against }
James Lewers, &c. }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the following described property, to-wit: A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, on the south side of Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and running back 100 feet to a 20-foot alley, and bounded as follows: Beginning in the south line of said Main street 75 feet east of the corner of Fourth and Main streets, running thence with said alley 100 feet; thence eastwardly 25 feet to the building said property lies back or eastward of the Preston-st. house.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Dep'ts.
mhd 3d5

Marshal's Sale.

The United States Fire Insurance Co. of Baltimore } In Chancery, No. 22,586.
vs. J. M. Moore & Co. and others. }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the following described property, to-wit: A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, on the south side of Broadway, and on the west side of Preston street, between Broadway and Kentucky, and running thence with Preston street 50 feet; thence westwardly 100 feet to the alley; thence with said alley 50 feet; thence eastwardly 100 feet to the beginning, and being Lot No. 1 in square 13.

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Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Dep'ts.
mhd 3d5

Marshal's Sale.

Wm. Bannon } In Chancery, No. 20,331.
against }
C. Shannon

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1869.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives.			Closes.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
		Southern Mail		
		Louisville Mail		
11:00	7:00	Louisville Mail		12:00
		Louisville Mail		7:00
9:00		North, Memphis, and Louisville Mail		2:45
		Louisville Mail		2:45
		Louisville Mail		12:00
2:00		Louisville Mail		
		Louisville Mail		
6:00		Louisville Mail	9:00	
		Louisville Mail		3:30
		Louisville Mail		
	12:30	Louisville Mail		12:30
4:00		Louisville Mail		
	12:00	Louisville Mail		12:00
		Louisville Mail		
		Louisville Mail		12:00
6:30		Louisville Mail		
		Louisville Mail		12:00
		Louisville Mail		
		Louisville Mail		5:00
		Louisville Mail		
		Louisville Mail		12:00
6:30		Louisville Mail		
		Louisville Mail		5:00

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	1:30 P. M.	2:45 P. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	7:00 P. M.	12:00 M.
Oral Orchard Express	3:30 P. M.	4:00 A. M.
Shepherdsville Accommodation	5:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	12:00 M.	12:30 P. M.
Frankfort	7:30 P. M.	8:00 A. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

8:00 A. M. daily ex Sun'y	8:00 A. M. daily ex Sun'y	
7:30 P. M. daily ex Sun.	7:30 P. M. daily ex Sun'y	
10:00 A. M. " "	10:00 A. M. daily ex. Sun'y	

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:30 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

To News Agents.

The COURIER-JOURNAL this week will be of more than usual interest and value, because of the full reports it will contain of the political movements at Washington, the inauguration ceremonies, the Cabinet appointments, &c. Our agents and news-dealers will all want extra supplies, and they should lose no time in sending in their orders. Where they are too distant for the mails they can use the telegraph.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 138¾.

The medical dissecting bill in its final passage was indefinitely postponed in the Maine Senate yesterday.

The Chief of Police of Boston has received orders to suppress all public musical halls in that city on and after the 4th inst.

S. A. Doran, who recently killed Capt Pat. Whitfield in Memphis, was yesterday released on $5,000 bond.

A man whose name is unknown was found drowned in a canal in Cincinnati yesterday.

Henry Christian, the German who murdered a boy at Pleasant Ridge, Ill., last week, was arrested on Monday near Alton.

M. Combs, Jr., claim agent, was arrested in Memphis yesterday afternoon, by the United States Marshal, for forging the name of a soldier to a draft.

The opera house in St. Joseph, Missouri, burned on Sunday, involving a loss of about $17,-000. Insurance $8,000 in the Sangamon, of Springfield, Ill.

The Wisconsin Senate yesterday concurred in a joint resolution increasing the Governor's salary to $6,000 and the Lieutenant Governor's salary to $1,000.

Capt. H. D. Cutting, of the National Line steamship Denmark, *en route from* Liverpool to New York, was washed overboard and lost on the 18th of February.

The President has pardoned John R. Vaughan, sentenced to ten years in the Albany penitentiary for counterfeiting letters from the postoffice in New York.

Dr. Harris, of the New York Health Board, reports that the small-pox is rapidly spreading in that city, and general vaccination is recommended.

The office of the Hartford (Conn.) Times was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Its publication is not suspended, being printed temporarily at the Courant office.

Bishop McQuade has closed the church in which recent proceedings recently occurred at Rochester, N. Y., until the congregation conforms to the rules of the church.

The New York Herald predicts that Grant will make his administration historic, by recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots and prove one of the independents of Cuba.

The city election in Des Moines, Iowa, on Monday, resulted in the choice of J. H. Hatch, Republican, for Mayor, over Spofford, Democrat, the present incumbent, by three hundred majority. Most of the city officers are Republicans.

It is reported at the militia headquarters in Nashville that a number of persons suspected of having connection with the Ku Klux have left Nashville and Tennessee for Alabama in consequence upon the Governor of Alabama for them will probably be made.

Frank Hardy and Will Taylor, the boys who murdered J. H. Rice, of Shamrock, O., and who were arrested in Cairo, Ill., recently, confessed that it was the intention of Rice to arrest them; whereupon a quarrel ensued that resulted in Hardy striking Rice on the head with a hatchet, killing him instantly.

The United States Supreme Court has given a decision in favor of the Agawam Woolen Company against Eben D. Jordon, confirming the validity of the Goulding patent. This decision involves several millions of dollars, and affects the whole wool manufacturing interests of the country.

A *nolle prosequi* in the case of Captain J. C. Braine, the last Confederate prisoner of war, was entered in the United States Circuit Court at Brooklyn, New York, on Monday, on motion from Attorney General Evarts. Braine was then discharged, and left the court in a hack, saying that he would go to Savannah, where his relatives resided.

At a meeting of the associated banks of Massachusetts, in Boston yesterday, Charles B. Hall, Nasero, and Beal were chosen a committee to proceed to Washington, to confer with the influence of the banks, as connected with the bill now before Congress, providing for the redistribution of the national bank circulation.

Mr. Frank Stevens, for years well known as the chief operator in the Western Union Telegraph office at Cincinnati, also agent of the Associated Press there, died in that city yesterday morning of consumption. His death will be universally regretted by a large number of his co-laborers in telegraphic circles.

The New York Board of Police has prepared a bill, and will have it presented soon to the Legislature, increasing materially the excise law. In the meantime, the New York liquor dealers are in doubt about renewing their licenses under the present law, as the new one proposes to graduate the prices for licenses according to the amount of business.

John McMiller, a young man living near Clifton, Clark county, Ohio, left his home Saturday morning, in a sleigh, and came home at 4 P. M., tying feed in the sleigh, the horses having walked home of their own accord. From a bruise on his right eye, and from other circumstances, foul play was suspected; but a post mortem examination showed that his death had resulted from congestion of the brain.

A fire occurred in Nashville on Monday night at 12 o'clock, in the store on the corner of Cherry street and the public square. It was occupied by Julius Israel, auction merchant; Appel & Bro., cigar dealers; Mr. Cleft, fruit dealer, and Mr. Solomon. The entire stock of goods, cigars, &c., in the house was damaged by fire and water. Capt. Peterson's saloon, on Cedar street, was also damaged by the water. The house in which the fire originated belongs to Captain Drouillard and is not damaged beyond repair.

The Montreal train which left New York Friday evening was thrown from the track, owing to a defective rail, near Fairfield, Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, at 8 A. M., Saturday. The passenger train was buried down a steep side hank thirty feet, near the bank of Collier river. The car was wrecked, but no lives were lost, although several passengers were injured. General Sickles, United States Consul to Canada, received some severe cuts and bruises on his head.

Major Josiah Earl, lately clerk of the Crittenden County (Arkansas) Circuit Court, was arrested in Memphis yesterday on a requisition from Gen. Clayton, approved by Brownlow, on the charge of attempting to murder a negro man, and was taken by the police to the jail, for the purpose of crossing the river, but his friends procured a writ of habeas corpus, which was tried before Judge Lee, of the Common Law and Chancery Court of Shelby, who released on $1,000 bond until to-day on the ground of informality in the requisition. Forty of the most prominent lawyers of the Memphis bar volunteered their services in Earl's behalf.

The New York Times says of the detention by Russia of all the vessels in her ports, that Sherman might any day report it, and enable the senate to pass judgment on its merits, but he allows it to sleep. It is of course unfavorable to him personally; it demolishes his pet crotchet, and plays havoc with the speculative interests and the Treasury practices which he is trying to uphold in the full confidence that by almost vote against and speak against it in the senate, but they furnish no excuse for his attempt to kill it in the committee. It is altogether too important to be sacrificed at the bidding of those who profit by the present system, or to enable Mr. Sherman to air hobbies for which the country has no liking.

Letters and Newspapers.

The following is a report of the delivery and collection of mail matter by carriers during February, 1869:

DELIVERED.		COLLECTED.	
Mail letters	330,970	Letters	95,462
Local do	14,766	Papers	7,025
Newspapers, &c	80,803		

The above shows an increase from the January report in the number of letters delivered of over five thousand.

THE CITY.

Adjournment of the Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals adjourned yesterday to meet again on the 16th of April next.

A Wreck of Wheels.

Three wheels of as many different vehicles were twisted from their axles yesterday by the rise of the rails on the Market street railroad, above First street.

A Juvenile Slasher.

Brother Taylor, a negro boy, was lodged in the First-street station-house yesterday on charge of cutting with a knife a colored playmate named Isaac Clark.

Black Spirits and White.

Jennie Raymond (plain), drunk and disorderly, and Irene Page (col.) and Irene Young (col.), arrested on peace warrants, were in durance at First-street station last night.

Opening of the Gait House.

The new and magnificent Gait House is rapidly nearing completion, and will be opened about the 15th instant. It will far more than realize the expectations of the traveling public.

Rather Inebriating.

A drunken man on Market street yesterday entered a grocery house with the idea of taking the business into his own hands and relieving the proprietors. He was knocked down, by an efficient salesman, and managed to get away from the premises in time to escape further punishment.

Fine Tobacco.

MESSRS. Spratt & Co., of the Pickett Warehouse, sold a hogshead of fine leaf tobacco at the handsome price of $45 per 100 pounds. It was grown by Mr. W. H. Rudolph, of Todd county, and purchased by Messrs. Robinson & Coleman, one of the largest and most enterprising manufacturing firms of our city.

"R. K. Little Bo."

A curious legend has just appeared in various parts of the city in the shape of some cabalistic characters, black painted and ominous, and about which the bill-stickers are mum. It is made up of the letters and words "K. K. Little Bo," and looks ghostly enough to be the handiwork of some subtle and mysterious interest of the Ku Klux Klan. What does it mean?

Returns from Ward Meetings.

We trust the secretaries of the various ward meetings to-night will forward to the COURIER-JOURNAL office at as early an hour as possible the complete list of the delegates appointed, that all the names may appear on Thursday morning. We would especially caution our friends against placing reports intended for the COURIER-JOURNAL in the hands of reporters for other papers.

Personal.

Our columns contain this morning a call on Dr. David W. Yandell to become a candidate for member of the Board of Aldermen for his ward. It is a pity that the public is obliged to use its opportunities in order to obtain services which it ought by rights to command. Dr. Yandell, as a professional man, would bring to the discharge of any official trust committed to his keeping administrative qualities which are unsurpassed. He is a liberal scholar, a thoroughly disciplined man of science, a lover of the best in the world and of books, and a genial and estimable gentleman. His presence among the members of the School Board could not fail to be of personal advantage to the city and the cause of education.

Plasterers on the Portland Wharf.

A difficulty occurred on the levee at Portland yesterday afternoon, in which Capt. A. T. Gilmore, of the steamer Morning Star, and a Billy Bunce, formerly watchman on the Rose Hite, were the principals. Gilmore is said to have fired on Bunce, who retaliated with a couple of shots, one of which badly wounded the Captain of the Star. Neither of the three shots took effect, and both the combatants were arrested. Gilmore was released on bail, but Bunce was sent to a station-house. The Morning Star left at 6 o'clock without her Captain. The shooting is believed to have been the result of a former misunderstanding. The affair will probably be investigated in the City Court.

The Late Judge Campbell.

Notice has heretofore been made of the sudden death of Judge Robert C. Campbell, formerly of Kentucky, but of late of the 27th district, Ohio. His funeral has been deferred to await the arrival of his son Robert from Yazoo City, Miss., and will take place from the residence, on Chestnut street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, at two o'clock this morning. Judge Campbell was a distinguished participator in the political and judicial events of Kentucky for many years prior to his death. He removed to Louisville only two or three months ago, and purchased a home with the view of permanently locating on this side of us.

Although a comparative stranger to our people, he admired his sterling character and deplore his sudden death. HIS funeral will doubtless be largely attended.

"After Dark."

Boucicault's admirable drama, "After Dark," was produced at the Louisville Opera House last night to the best audience which has graced that establishment for a considerable time. It was the departure of Mr. Jefferson. The piece abounds in all the characteristics which render the plays of Mr. Boucicault so successful, and was given in a well balanced manner, and in accordance with the rules of the drama.

The New York Herald predicts that Grant will make his administration historic, by recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots and prove one of the independents of Cuba.

The city election in Des Moines, Iowa, on Monday, resulted in the choice of J. H. Hatch, Republican, for Mayor, over Spofford, Democrat, the present incumbent, by three hundred majority. Most of the city officers are Republicans.

It is reported at the militia headquarters in Nashville that a number of persons suspected of having connection with the Ku Klux have left Nashville and Tennessee for Alabama in consequence upon the Governor of Alabama for them will probably be made.

Frank Hardy and Will Taylor, the boys who murdered J. H. Rice, of Shamrock, O., and who were arrested in Cairo, Ill., recently, confessed that it was the intention of Rice to arrest them; whereupon a quarrel ensued that resulted in Hardy striking Rice on the head with a hatchet, killing him instantly.

The United States Supreme Court has given a decision in favor of the Agawam Woolen Company against Eben D. Jordon, confirming the validity of the Goulding patent. This decision involves several millions of dollars, and affects the whole wool manufacturing interests of the country.

A *nolle prosequi* in the case of Captain J. C. Braine, the last Confederate prisoner of war, was entered in the United States Circuit Court at Brooklyn, New York, on Monday, on motion from Attorney General Evarts. Braine was then discharged, and left the court in a hack, saying that he would go to Savannah, where his relatives resided.

At a meeting of the associated banks of Massachusetts, in Boston yesterday, Charles B. Hall, Nasero, and Beal were chosen a committee to proceed to Washington, to confer with the influence of the banks, as connected with the bill now before Congress, providing for the redistribution of the national bank circulation.

Mr. Frank Stevens, for years well known as the chief operator in the Western Union Telegraph office at Cincinnati, also agent of the Associated Press there, died in that city yesterday morning of consumption. His death will be universally regretted by a large number of his co-laborers in telegraphic circles.

The New York Board of Police has prepared a bill, and will have it presented soon to the Legislature, increasing materially the excise law. In the meantime, the New York liquor dealers are in doubt about renewing their licenses under the present law, as the new one proposes to graduate the prices for licenses according to the amount of business.

John McMiller, a young man living near Clifton, Clark county, Ohio, left his home Saturday morning, in a sleigh, and came home at 4 P. M., tying feed in the sleigh, the horses having walked home of their own accord. From a bruise on his right eye, and from other circumstances, foul play was suspected; but a post mortem examination showed that his death had resulted from congestion of the brain.

A fire occurred in Nashville on Monday night at 12 o'clock, in the store on the corner of Cherry street and the public square. It was occupied by Julius Israel, auction merchant; Appel & Bro., cigar dealers; Mr. Cleft, fruit dealer, and Mr. Solomon. The entire stock of goods, cigars, &c., in the house was damaged by fire and water. Capt. Peterson's saloon, on Cedar street, was also damaged by the water. The house in which the fire originated belongs to Captain Drouillard and is not damaged beyond repair.

The Montreal train which left New York Friday evening was thrown from the track, owing to a defective rail, near Fairfield, Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, at 8 A. M., Saturday. The passenger train was buried down a steep side hank thirty feet, near the bank of Collier river. The car was wrecked, but no lives were lost, although several passengers were injured. General Sickles, United States Consul to Canada, received some severe cuts and bruises on his head.

Major Josiah Earl, lately clerk of the Crittenden County (Arkansas) Circuit Court, was arrested in Memphis yesterday on a requisition from Gen. Clayton, approved by Brownlow, on the charge of attempting to murder a negro man, and was taken by the police to the jail, for the purpose of crossing the river, but his friends procured a writ of habeas corpus, which was tried before Judge Lee, of the Common Law and Chancery Court of Shelby, who released on $1,000 bond until to-day on the ground of informality in the requisition. Forty of the most prominent lawyers of the Memphis bar volunteered their services in Earl's behalf.

The New York Times says of the detention by Russia of all the vessels in her ports, that Sherman might any day report it, and enable the senate to pass judgment on its merits, but he allows it to sleep. It is of course unfavorable to him personally; it demolishes his pet crotchet, and plays havoc with the speculative interests and the Treasury practices which he is trying to uphold in the full confidence that by almost vote against and speak against it in the senate, but they furnish no excuse for his attempt to kill it in the committee. It is altogether too important to be sacrificed at the bidding of those who profit by the present system, or to enable Mr. Sherman to air hobbies for which the country has no liking.

SUBLIME EFFRONTERY.

A Lady's Pocket Picked in an Auction Room—Capture of the Thief.

Moore's auction house, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, was the object of undue interest yesterday, made so by the bold exploit of a professional pickpocket named J. Spalding. About twelve o'clock, while the auction was progressing most vigorously, and while the audience was densest and engrossed in attention, a lady from Jeffersonville, Mrs. J. H. Liebel, entered the store. The rogue, Spalding, was near the doorway, watching an opportunity to relieve some one of a watch or a pocket-book. He saw that Mrs. Liebel carried a pleasing prize exposed, as it was, in an outside pocket. When she started into the store the crowd was almost impenetrable, Spalding, affecting great impatience, stepped up and called out, "Let this lady pass in," then gently pressed her forward through the multitude. While doing this characteristic act, he very dexterously abstracted the lady's money-purse. His theft was detected by a gentleman standing near, and he quickly gave the alarm. Spalding dropped the purse upon the floor, stuck for pocket-book, and for the door of the auction store. A large crowd pursued him down into the back yard. Here was no chance of egress save through the privy vault. Spalding, with the thief's thoughts inevitable; now rushed into it, threw himself with herculean force against the barrier, which gave way, and he sloped into Fourth street and started toward the river. Many officers joined in the pursuit, and after a short run Spalding fell into the hands of officer M. A. Metz, and was taken to jail.

Spalding is one of the most notorious thieves in this community. He has been often arraigned for larceny. The case is strong against him this time, and he is not likely to fare well at the hands of Judge Craig.

THE LAST FIRE.

Burning of the East Baptist Church—Loss $1,500.

At half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning flames were seen issuing from a window of the East Baptist and Jackson. The steam engines in that district were promptly on the ground, but considerable difficulty was experienced by the men in reaching the fire. All the windows and doors were tightly closed and when opened the whole building was found to be full of smoke, which drove the firemen back. It was not until the windows had been forced open and the dense smoke allowed to escape from the house that any one could enter. The fire proceeded from a furnace in the basement of the church, and had made its way up through the furnace-lining to the second floor, and there bursting forth had filled the place with heat and smoke. Service had been held in the church the previous day, and the sexton had hastened to extinguish the fire in the furnace. From this it is supposed that the burning had been going on ever since the closing of the house on Monday night. The progress of the flames was stopped very soon after the firemen got within range with their hose. Owing to the heat and confinement of the fire and smoke, the interior of the church was damaged quite seriously. It will take about fifteen hundred dollars to repair the building. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

THE SCIENCES.

Thirty-second Anniversary of the University of Louisville.

Commencement Exercises of the Medical Department Last Evening.

Seventy Graduates Receive their Degree.

ADDRESS OF DR. L. P. YANDELL, JR.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

The exercises of the thirty-second annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville took place at the college building, corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, last night. Before half past seven o'clock, the hour for the beginning of the exercises, the lecture room was crowded so that admittance was absolutely impossible. Such a large and fashionable audience has not been assembled in this city at any event of the kind this many a day, and reminded one of the old times when Louisville enjoyed the reputation of being the great center of medical instruction in the West, as indeed she now does, though the war interfered considerably with her interests in that respect. This institution during the past session contained two hundred and thirty students, seventy of which were in their second year' course, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine last night. This is the finest class the school has had for ten years past.

The exercises were opened with an eloquent prayer by Rev. E. L. Perkins. The Great Western Star band furnished the music, which was excellent, and added much to the pleasure of the evening. The candidates were introduced by Dr. Dean, Dr. Bodine, to Isaac Caldwell, Esq., President pro tem, who in a few brief and pertinent remarks formally conferred upon each of them the degree of "M. D." The following is a list of the

GRADUATES:

Baldwin, James A., Missouri.
Beynroth, Edward H., Kentucky.
Bishop, Henry Bascom, Kentucky.
Blackburn, Edward M., Arkansas.
Blalock, W. A. C., Georgia.
Blandford, T. W., Kentucky.
Boroughs, Bryan, Alabama.
Brewer, Wm. R., Indiana.
Brivaldier, Joseph, Kentucky.
Calhoun, Henry T., Kentucky.
Castillo, James H., Kentucky.
Cannon, J. F., Alabama.
Crist, H. Clay, Kentucky.
Davis, George W., Louisiana.
Davis, Thomas R., Indiana.
Davis, John R., Kentucky.
Dulcoe, James E., Texas.
Dunn, Dolphus S., Kentucky.
Dupuy, William E., Kentucky.
Elam, A. L., Tennessee.
Ferguson, Joseph N., Kentucky.
Field, Julian T. Texas.
Graham, John Smith, Mississippi.
Foster, J. C., Mississippi.
Garnett, Wm. Edwin, Kentucky.
Graham, R. Hamilton, Kentucky.
Gunnermann, Peter, Kentucky.
Gordon, A. J., Kentucky.
Gilbert, Samuel L., Kentucky.
Harned, Benjamin, Kentucky.
Hancock, Geo. B., Indiana.
Heard, Wm. H., Arkansas.
Herring, Wm. H., Kentucky.
Hume, Edgar E., Kentucky.
Hudson, E. J., Kentucky.
King, Enoch W., Indiana.
Layton, Wm. S., Kentucky.
Lewis, Lucien B., Kentucky.
Mauli, Wm. C., Kentucky.
Mathis, Robert, Kentucky.
Mastingly, W. F., Kentucky.
Mayfield, J. W., Kentucky.
McCarthy, James, Kentucky.
McDonough, John J., Kentucky.
McGovern, James, Kentucky.
Mcalliley, L. L., Tennessee.
McWhirt, J. W., Tennessee.
McMurtry, Samuel, Kentucky.
McKnight, Charles W., Tennessee.
Palmer, Alonzo W., Kentucky.
Palme, Andrew J., Tennessee.
Quarles, David Rice, Kentucky.
Rabalais, Leonard, Louisiana.
Redmond, C. G., Kentucky.
Smith, F. G., Kentucky.
Robinson, Thos. J., Tennessee.
Schell, Rodney Gallatin, Kentucky.
Selby, James T., Kentucky.
Shropshire, Thos. A., Kentucky.
Stewart, Benjamin, Kentucky.
Tebbs, J. Sidney, Jr., Missouri.
Walters, J. D., Georgia.
Warren, John P., Kentucky.
Wells, Hyram B., Kentucky.
Wilhoit, R. W., Kentucky.
Wilson, Andrew R., Tennessee.
Wilson, Thomas J., Tennessee.
White, Wm. F., Kentucky.
Wyeth, John A., Alabama.
Young, L. P., Alabama.
Total, 70.

HONORARY DEGREE.

The HONORARY degree of "M. D." was conferred upon James L. Richardson, of Bethel, Ky.

AD EUNDEM DEGREE.

The *Ad Eundem* degree was conferred upon Drs. Richard O. Cowling, of Kentucky, and Augustus De Fos, of Illinois.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

The valedictory address on behalf of the class was delivered by Prof. T. Vandell, Jr. It was an eloquent and beautiful tribute, and did credit to the talented young author, who, to his honor, as well as that of his preceptor, Dr. Yandell, is a child and graduate of our public schools.

PROF. YANDELL'S ADDRESS.

Prof. T. P. Yandell, Jr., delivered the valedictory address on behalf of the class. We give it in full. It will be found verbatim as follows:

GENTLEMEN GRADUATES—The days of your pupilage are ended, and the stern realities of professional life are begun. The goal for which you have striven, and toiled, and hoped, and feared, is reached, and the diplomas which you have just received entitle you to the title of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon you. As the representative of the medical faculty of the University, I extend to you the right hand of fellowship, and welcome you as brothers into the medical profession. I congratulate you in this fascinating study, as we are about to separate, to bestow upon you some words of advice. In the first place, I would consider that remarkably cheap, and abundant, and liberally donated article, advice, generally, a most pernicious sort of gift. I am impressed with the belief that he who gives advice to others incurs a fearful responsibility, and that he who takes it often does a hazardous thing. I entertain the opinion that there is in every young graduate a tendency to self-sufficiency, which guides the possessor to his destiny. And therefore feel my labor against my better judgment, and against heedlessly accepting it. But if you had succeeded in convincing me that it was my duty to give advice, I should have asked you the following questions:

"WHAT A YOUNG PHYSICIAN MUST LOOK FOR.

What is your object in seeking to become a doctor? Is it to benefit mankind, or to become rich and lionized of men? If so, I tell you there are many surer and quicker roads to distinction, and wealth, and fame. If you are looking for grapes on thorns and for figs on thistles, if you go into our profession to acquire glory. You had better enter the army or the navy, or go into politics or the pulpit.

Or, is it because you covet wealth, and are ambitious to lay up riches in this world? Let me tell you, if this is your hope, that you are likely to be bitterly disappointed, and that you will often receive more kicks for bread, if not more pounds of fish and scorpions instead of eggs. Therefore, if such be your expectations, I warn you to shun the fire in the furnace. From this it is supposed that the burning had been going on ever since the closing of the house on Monday night. The progress of the flames was stopped very soon after the firemen got within range with their hose. Owing to the heat and confinement of the fire and smoke, the interior of the church was damaged quite seriously. It will take about fifteen hundred dollars to repair the building. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

ture of laboring in its vast fields? Do you love it for itself, as one might love astronomy, or geology, or any other charming science? Are you willing to labor in it and to wait, contented with whatever fruits it may yield, whether they be merely the glad consciousness of having done good, or cold, or a great name among men? Then my answer is, hope it as your vocation, and rest assured that faithful labor is never without its reward.

But none of you came to consult me before beginning the study of medicine, and now you are doctors, and as I suppose desirous to run much without further preface, on with the task which I have undertaken, which is to initiate you into the secrets of our order, admonish you of the responsibilities which you have assumed as physicians, and enumerate some of the duties connected with our profession.

A WORD FOR THE PROFESSION.

But before I proceed with my task, having said so much about the quarrels of doctors, it is but just that I should say a few words in commendation of our honored order. And my first remark is, that, go where you will, you will find physicians as a class greatly respected and honored, and each succeeding year sees the position of the profession becoming more exalted. In truth, you may very correctly judge of a people's civilization by the estimation in which medical men are held in it. The worthy representative of the noblest people on this planet, Queen Victoria, delights to honor the conspicuously worthy members of our profession in the old kingdom, and that wonderful man, the third in name, but hardly second in point of wisdom, the peerless minded Emperor of the French, is scarcely less kind. The good Queen of England in rewarding medical merit. And likewise are the French Emperor clever discerners in their reigns the truth of the proposition which I have just advanced.

Medicine is, indeed, a noble profession. Its aim is glorious—"to war with death and stop his flying dart," and all kindness and affinity with all the faults of its followers, men in all ages have clung to it, believed in it, revered it, and sought its beneficent aid. By the ancients its origin was held to be divine. Homer wrote a hymn to Apollo, the presiding god of the art of medicine, and Jupiter himself was a physician. Down to the present time the noblest deities and heroes have been its chief representatives. Venus had her temple at Cyprus, the Ephesians carried in one of their processions to Diana, and Apollo had his at Delos. But temples rose to Æsculapius in Lacedæmonia and Epidaurus, Corinth, at Athens, at Epidaurus, wherever, in a word, there were men to be assailed by these fiery darts. Even the wise will send counsel that though there are great numbers of people who prefer the quackery of medicines, and even ridicule the art, and revile the profession, and are ever ready to taunt us with that often quoted and misunderstood Grecian heal thyself, when we happen to have a headache or other malady brought on, it may be, by a sleepless night at the bedside of a patient, or by a wretched repast at the table of an incompetent brother, that such unbelieving hearts fail them, and the voice of ridicule and reproach is changed into a tone of supplication, and the cry resounds through the house, "Send for the doctor, send for the doctor!" Marvelous, indeed, is the change wrought in his corporeal position. On his legs, he was brimful of courage and self-confidence, but on his back, he is tame as any sucking lamb, and the very embodiment of flesh. He is ready and willing in that position to do anything. Or anything believe anything, promise anything. Of a truth, disease makes cowards of us all.

DUTIES AND QUALITIES OF THE GOOD PHYSICIAN.

There are duties, gentlemen, which we owe to our patients, and duties which we owe to ourselves, in regard to which I feel bound to say a few well said, that your first duty to your patients is to ourselves. The physician may possess a very slight degree of intelligence, and yet, by following out the directions, he will perform wonderful cures and win a great name. The following out of these directions, implied by Dr. Brown in his "Spare Hours," illustrates this principle: A man called on Dr. Brown one day and said, "Doctor, I have a combination of disease, and must have the best medical advice. You must cure my profession. You must be proud of your profession, and must be conscientious and study deeply in your profession. It is a very serious thing to be a doctor. You are now commencing life in a matter in this light! Listen to the words of one of the great high priests of medicine on this subject:

"It becomes every man," says Sydenham, "who proposes to himself the relief of the pains of others, seriously to consider the following things. First, that he must one day give an account to the Supreme Judge of all the lives intrusted to his care. Second, that all his still and knowledge and energy, all his attention and time was given to him, they should be exercised for this glory and for the good of his fellow creatures, and not for avarice and ambition. Third, let him reflect that he has undertaken the care of no mean creature; for, in order that the Almighty might display the excellence of the human race, the only begotten Son of God became a man, and this ennobled it with His divine dignity, and, far more than this, died to redeem it. And fourth, that the doctor, who undertakes and manages the cure of a sick person makes the study of the human body and the human mind the occupation of his life. He sees his fellow creatures in the earliest and their latest moments. No is ever face to face with mysterious life, and with mysterious, terrible death. And he, above all men, next to the ministers of religion, should strive "to serve as model to the mighty world."

THE TRUE COURSE.

Without entering upon an investigation or discussion of questions which belong to the higher walks of our profession, let us at once attempt to discover a remedy for the evil. We need look no further than the great Physician, from whom we can learn all wisdom. The remedy is charity—charity which is the bond of perfectness. Let charity, then, be the motto of each succeeding class. Let Spalding, affectionate brotherly charity, steep all and be easily provoked and thinketh no evil, and which never fails. Let us be kindly affectioned one toward another, let us be patient in bearing the infirmities of the weak, and thus manifest that we are the disciples of Him who said, "Love one another as I have loved you." Let us be humble and forbearing, and let us not be ashamed to confess our ignorance, by saying "I know not," when we do not know. Such confession will not lessen us in the estimation of the truly wise, if you choose; there is no harm in looking wise, and assuming a little of the dignity and gravity of deception of looking wiser than it is possible for any man to be (as some doctors have been accused of doing, and I believe justly), but it is a poor manner and you considerable profitable; but, above all things, let us be honest. Let us not pretend to have not buried half your patients and were on your way to bury the other half. Let us not, on the sick room no undertaker frowns, and on no funeral elevations of the brow in the sick room.

Let not the green and sickly hue of melancholy ever upon your countenance. Let your step be cheery. Look as though you knew you could cure your patient, and were glad of it. A bright and cheerful countenance, Dr. Johnson used to say, saves a skilled medical writer to whom I am indebted for the following, will in this fascinating work wonders in the sick room. Our great Dr. Rush was called to see a patient who had become the victim of a peculiar form of melancholy, that consisted in the belief that he was a glass jug. Every physician of any considerable skill can conscientiously spend, in a useless luxury, that would be a source of pain, and loss, and misery knowledge and in a few years give you a handsome library! If your means will not allow you to purchase books and tobacco in the same package, it, for certainly the pleasures of the pipe, the bottle and the cigar, are not worth the price of your gold, might well tempt one to brave all the displeasure which you might incur.

But I must stop. You have resolved here to-night, I am sure, that you will devote your lives to the study of your profession, and to this assertion and elevation of your profession. You are once charged with the most responsible duties, and are disposing of matters brought before them. No indictments have been returned.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal by DANIEL JAMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, March 1, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Millett & Co. vs. Millett's administrator; reversed.

Simpreon vs. Conn; reversed.

Kohn vs. Austin; affirmed.

Campbell vs. Campbell; reversed.

Reyland vs. Sewell's heirs; reversed.

Walker vs. Bodley & Pindell; affirmed.

Hayden vs. Commonwealth; reversed.

Erwin's executor vs. Bedford, guardian; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Basham vs. Commonwealth, Breckinridge; order next—call set aside.

Jones vs. Reed's heirs, &c., Louisville Chancery; rule discharged.

Foster vs. Shriver, Bath; rehearing granted.

F. M. Allison, Esq., and Capt. W. J. Healy were qualified as attorneys at the bar of this court.

O'Neal vs. Orr, Breckon; petition for rehearing filed.

Selards, &c., vs. Zornes, Greenup; Wintersmith vs. Tabor, Hardin; Hubbard vs. Winterscheidt, Hardin; Twman's executor, &c., vs. Walker, Hardin; Watton, &c., vs. Young, &c., Hardin; Adams's executor vs. Maguire, &c., Meade; Payne, &c., vs. Powell, &c., Meade; submitted on briefs.

Southern Bank Kentucky vs. Johnson, &c., Calloway; time extended until April 16th, in which to file petition for rehearing.

Brown vs. McIntire, Muhlenburg; order nonsuit set aside.

Turpin, &c., vs. Bethel, &c., Larue; time extended until April 15th in which to file petition for rehearing.

Perrit vs. Crouch, &c., Jefferson; petition for rehearing filed.

Kay vs. Phelps, Bullitt; suggestion filed.

Overton vs. Spohn & Hamilton; time extended until April 16th, in which to file petition for rehearing.

Whitehead vs. Hardin, Hardin & Co., Meade; set for hearing on April 16, 1869.

Whitehead vs. Hardin, Hardin & Co., Meade; set for hearing on April 16, 1869.

Guthrie's administrator vs. Guthrie, Hardin; continued until next term of this court.

Liens Under the Statutes—A Bill Recited as to Contracts Made Before and After the Lien if the Part Unpaid is Retained.

Beyland, From Campbell.
Sewell and wife.

REVERSED MARCH 1, 1869—ROBERTSON, JUDGE.

Beyland sold land to Sewell and his wife, receiving one acres of land near Newport, Ky., conveyed to the wife the legal title by deed with the following recital: "Whereas, the said Sewell has paid $13,000, being two notes of D. S. Ogden, drawn by him to the order of Campbell & Beyland, one for $6,426 75, the other for $6,426 75, of date May 1, 1865, due respectively in one and two years, for which he is bound to be relieved by Harriet Sewell, of Hamilton county, Ohio. Those bills, payable in New York, where Ogden lived, were given in the sale of the premises, and were disproved and protested, and still remain unpaid. Beyland then filed his bill in equity to enforce a lien, claimed by him as reserved by the foregoing recital. The answer denied that the title to be made by Beyland was defective. On the hearing the Circuit Court dismissed the petition.

Held—That the following conclusions:

Section 23, chapter 36, Revised Statutes, abrogating the common law lien and requiring a contract to expressly express lien, operating, when recorded, as notice to creditors and subsequent purchasers and incumbrancers, does not apply to a contract like the one executed by Beyland to Ogden, and that the deed executed by Beyland to Ogden, and that the deed executed by Beyland to Ogden, and that the deed